

REPORT ON JAPAN

TO 147E579

THE SECRET COMMITTEE

OF

THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY

BY

SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES

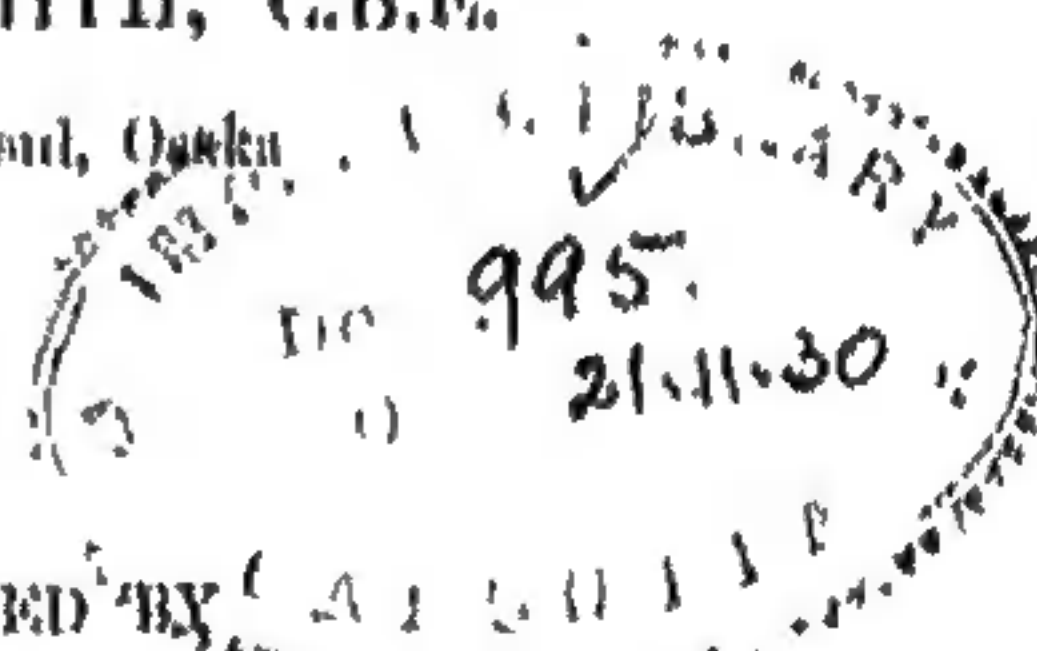
1812 - 1816

WITH PREFACE

by

M. PASKE-SMITT, C.B.E.

H.B.M. Consul, Osaka



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SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES

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Preface

The following pages contain the original correspondence of Sir Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant Governor of Java from 1811 to 1816, with the Secret Committee of the English East India Company reporting his attempt to reopen trade relations between England and Japan where the Company once had a trading station at Hirado in Kyushu from 1613 to 1623. Since its withdrawal the question of re-establishing an agency in Japan had frequently received the consideration of the Directors of the Company. In 1672 a serious effort was made to do so by the despatch of the ship "Return" but the Japanese Government then firmly wedded to the policy of seclusion refused to renew the English trading privileges. When the question of an Embassy to China was under consideration in 1792 the East India Company was approached by the British Government as to the advisability of attempting another voyage to Japan, but the Company after studying the advantages and disadvantages announced itself as opposed, for its own part, to the voyage. Nevertheless the instructions to Viscount Macartney contained the following:—"It is possible that you may find it necessary or expedient to touch upon the coast of Japan, that country produces tea as good as, and probably cheaper than that of China. The difficulties of trading there which have so long deterred other nations from attempting it, are now said to have almost ceased. It is not impossible that the competition of the Japanese market with that of China might render the commodities of both places cheaper to the purchaser, the probability of such a source might at least operate in some degree to facilitate the negotiations at Peking. You will therefore likewise receive a letter addressed to the Emperor of Japan which you will either deliver, send or suppress as circum-

stances may induce you to think necessary or advisable", It should be explained that the main object of the Chinese Embassy was to increase and cheapen the supplies of tea. Lord Macartney had already made arrangements to proceed to Japan when he heard of the outbreak of war with France and the vessel, H. M. S. Lion, in which he was to have travelled, was needed to convoy the English shipping from Canton. Thus his mission to Japan became impossible.

The incorporation of Holland with France under Napoleon and the consequent occupation of Java by the English furnished an opportunity of which the able English Governor of Java was not slow to take advantage. Among the dependencies included in the surrender of Java was the Dutch Commercial Agency on the island of Deshima at Nagasaki, which served at that time as the sole means of communication between the Japanese and Europeans. An examination of the Dutch archives at Batavia showed the general system under which the trade was conducted and Raffles decided to gain a footing in Japan by despatching English vessels to replace the annual Dutch ships. The story of this attempt is told in the papers marked "Factory Records, China, Volume 105, 1710-1814" kept in the Records Department of the India Office in London and now published as they stand. The correspondence speaks for itself and only where necessary have notes been added to explain or elucidate the text. It is important, however, to observe that the intention of Raffles, when despatching the expedition was not just to transfer to the English East India Company the Dutch privileges at Deshima; in fact he categorically rejects such a solution in paragraph 32 of his report, which reads as follows:—"The continuance of trade as hitherto carried on between Batavia and Japan is an object which under any circumstances would not be of great importance but under existing circumstances is what I could on no account propose". His vision was much larger, if not the actual reopening of Japan to foreign trade, he desired the foundation of a

great Anglo-Japanese commerce based on principles of equality, leading to an exchange of commodities between England, China, India, and Japan under the wing of the East India Company. His agents had explicit instructions on their arrival at Nagasaki to disclose the loss of Java by the Dutch to the English and to solicit a direct independent trade. His plans failed owing to unforeseen circumstances. The Dutch resident at Deshima, Mr. Doeff, to his honour, stoutly refused compliance with the instructions of Raffles and skillfully foiled the initial attempt by holding out the fear of reprisals by the Japanese against the English ships, if they hoisted their true colours, for the forcible entry of H. M. S. Phaeton into Nagasaki harbour in 1808. How far the authorities would have gone can only be a matter for speculation but by his tact and firmness on the occasion the patriotic Dutchman successfully protected the Dutch flag at Deshima, the only spot in the world at which it flew in 1813. Both sides were probably well advised to agree to the subterfuge by which the decision to inform the Japanese officially of the changes at Batavia was postponed. A second expedition consisting of the "Charlotte" only was sent in 1814 but once more Doeff opposed an obstinate resistance and beyond trade it effected nothing; consequently Raffles was again baffled. In 1816 an English merchant house proposed to undertake a trading mission but before any decisive action was taken circumstances were changed by the restoration of Java to the Dutch. The plans of Raffles failed partly on this account and partly because of the lukewarm attitude of the East India Company itself, which could see only probable immediate losses and overlooked the possibility of a magnificent future. In view of the fact that only fifty years after the voyage described in this correspondence Japan was actually opened to foreign trade it is interesting to refer to a British Consular Trade Report written in 1860.

"It is gratifying to know that the import trade has steadily improved and that British cotton and woollen manufactures are in demand becoming known and liked

throughout the country, particularly what are denominated cotton cloths, which have been largely bought." What became true in 1860 might well have become so in 1815 and so the probability is that Dr. Ainslie, who was on the spot, was a better judge of the prospects of trade than the officials of the Government of India at Calcutta, who advised the discontinuance of the English efforts. Apart, however, from the interesting reflection that had Raffles received the energetic support of his superiors Anglo-Japanese relations might have been renewed fifty years earlier, great interest is attached to these letters on account of both Raffles' and Ainslie's well balanced judgements of the Japanese national character and ability, which show that so long ago two discerning minds appreciated Japanese capabilities. Looking back on the progress of Japan today it is a pleasure to remember that her greatness was foreseen and prophesied by this great English administrator over one hundred years ago in an address to the Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences, in the course of which he said:—"I need only offer a few notices on the character which they appeared to Dr. Ainslie to display during his residence of four months and as he had the opportunity of judging.

They are represented to be a nervous, vigorous people, whose bodily and mental powers assimilate much nearer to those of Europe than what is attributed to Asiatics in general. Their features are masculine and European, with the exception of the small lengthened Tartar eye which almost universally prevails, and is the only feature of resemblance between them and the Chinese. The complexion is fair and indeed blooming, the women of the higher classes being equally fair with Europeans and having the bloom of health more generally prevalent among them than is usually found in Europe. For a people who have had very few, if any, external aids, the Japanese cannot but rank high in the scale of civilisation. The Chinese have been stationary at least as long as we have known them but the slightest impulse seems sufficient to give a

determination to the Japanese character which would progressively improve until it attained the same height of civilisation with the European."

Nor will the studied opinions of Dr. Ainslie contained in the body of this volume be found any less flattering for he seems to have returned from his stay at Nagasaki fully convinced as to the great intelligence and ability of the Japanese people, for whom he predicted a rosy future. The mention in the text of the visit to Nagasaki of H. M. S. Phaeton in 1808 recalls that the log of this vessel is now in the Nagasaki Prefectural Library. The photographs of the chart and log reproduced, were kindly supplied to me by Dr. Nagayama, the learned director of that library. The object of the visit of the Phaeton was the capture of the annual Dutch ships, but it happened that that year—1808—no ship had been sent. No doubt the entry into the port of Nagasaki was not only to obtain provisions but also to see if the Dutch vessels were there. After the "Phaeton" had departed, which the Japanese attempted in vain to prevent, the Governor of Nagasaki, feeling himself disgraced, committed "Harakiri". Ignorant of the Japanese code of honour the unfortunate results of his visit could not have been anticipated by the English Naval Commander; and did he hear of it, Pellew would have been the first to deplore the loss of such a gallant gentleman as Matsudaira Dzusho no Kami seems to have been.

At the time when he became Lt. Governor of Java—1812—Raffles was but thirty years of age. He had had a meteoric career. By birth he was a Yorkshireman but his youth was passed in London. Of schooling he had little for already at fourteen he was employed in the East India House where he employed himself to such purpose that in 1805 at the early age of twentyfour he received an appointment as Assistant Secretary to the East India Company's administration at Penang. For the next five years he devoted himself to the study of present day Malaya and it is to his genius that the English nation owes its

possession of Singapore, in Raffles time an almost uninhabited island belonging to the Sultan of Johore.

Ever frail in health in 1810 Raffles visited Calcutta to recuperate and there attracted the attention of Lord Minto, the Governor General, who sent him back again to Malacca as his personal representative to study the possibility of the conquest of Java from the Dutch, Holland at that time having been annexed to France by Napoleon. In 1811 the operations were carried out in accordance with his plans and September of that year saw Raffles installed as Lieutenant-Governor of the Island under the supreme direction of the Governor General in Council at Calcutta. It was perhaps, this subordination of his post to India that caused the miscarriage of many of his plans. Certainly a perusal of the Japan correspondence shows the Council at Calcutta always hesitant in their support, especially so after the departure from India in June 1813 of Lord Minto his particular patron. His administration of Java was vigorous but his acts were hampered by the uncertainty of tenure. In 1815 it was decided to restore the island to the Dutch and consequently Raffles left for home in the Spring of 1816. While in England he brought out his well known "History of Java" of which the appendix on Japan is reprinted in this book. His account of the Dutch Trade with Japan is of particular interest because it is obviously based on a careful study of the Dutch records themselves open to him at Batavia. The following year saw him back in the East at Bencoolen in Sumatra, as Resident, an appointment made in 1813 by Lord Minto and later confirmed by the East India Company after the cession of Java. The autumn of 1817 found him in Calcutta where he obtained the consent of the Government to the occupation of Singapore, an island which his unerring judgement had picked out as the strategic centre of the East Indies. At Singapore he remained until 1823 except for short visits to Sumatra where he still retained the Governorship of Bencoolen. His marvelous organisation of British trading facilities, with Singapore as their centre require no

elaboration here. In April 1824 once more in ill health he left for home where he became seriously ill in May 1826 and died from apoplexy on the 5th. July 1826 at the early age of forty five.

In conclusion, I must express my cordial thanks to Mr. W. T. Ottewill, Superintendent of the Records Department at the India Office for his kindness in arranging for permission to publish this record as it stands in the archives of the India Office. My thanks are also due to Mr. H. J. Griffiths, who has arranged for publication and given me much valuable advice and assistance, to Mr. Chozo Muto, and finally to Mr. F. M. Jonas, who translated the interesting map of the City of Nagasaki into English.

M. PASKE SMITH.

Osaka,
July, 1929.

Foreword

By W. I. OTTEWILL, Esq.

Mr. M. Paske Smith has asked me to write a few lines on the subject of the Records of the East India Company, which have been described "as probably the best historical materials in the world". The volumes containing these Records, preserved in the India Office, are estimated to number about forty-eight thousand, but, in the words of the late Sir George Birdwood "they can be put to their worthiest and most fruitful service only by the assistance of trained scholars who can be found to re-write the history of British India or well-determined portions of it direct from the stored archives".

The Archivist can seldom do more than provide to the best of his ability for the needs of historians and other research workers by means of lists and calendars of the documents transferred to him for safe custody. He therefore welcomes those who delve into the Records under his charge and who publish the result of their researches. Mr. M. Paske Smith, in this book, has dealt with a small and interesting section of the India Office Records: there is still a large field in which other historical students can expend their energies. Anyone who may wish to emulate Mr. Paske Smith should consult the "Guide to the India Office Records, 1600-1858" (by Sir William Foster, C.I.E., —sometime Registrar and Superintendent of Records, and Historiographer, India Office).

W. I. OTTEWILL.

Superintendent of Records

India Office, London.

序

英國領事バスケ・スミス君は日英通交史の研究に深湛なる興味を有し、貴重なる新史料を発見して學界に貢獻せられたことも一再に止まらないが、此度は君が親しく英國東印度會社の秘庫から發見せられた十九世紀初期の日英關係史料を整理して茲に本書を公にせらるゝことになった。本書に收むる所の古文書中には日本貿易に對するソフルスなどの意見書や、同貿易に關する輸出入商品の詳細なる調査書は勿論、ソルズナール一行の復命書を始め、フモートン號事件、スチウソート事件乃至唐蘭貿易等に言及せる貴重なる新史料が多いので、本書は實に日英關係の好史料たるのみならず、唐蘭貿易史の研究者にとりても暗夜のサライイトにも比すべき價值あるものと信ずる。是れ余が衷心より本書の出現を歓迎し、斯界の爲めに感謝の誠意を編者に表すると同時に、廣く之を天下同好の士に紹介する所以である。

昭和四年盛夏

長崎圖書館長 永山時英誌

English Translation of Prof. Nagayama's
Introduction.

Mr. Paske Smith of H.B.M. Consular Service is greatly interested in the study of Anglo-Japanese Trade and has contributed more than once valuable materials gathered by him. During his recent visit to London he had access to the archives of the English East India Company where he found the records of the Anglo-Japanese trade during the early part of the 19th century. The present publication is the outcome of his labour.

Among the original correspondence reprinted in this book are found Raffles' recommendations regarding the Japanese trade; detailed lists of articles of import and export to and from Japan; reports by the staff of Mr. Wardenaar; particulars of the "Phaeton" affair; references to the Stewart case and conditions of the Dutch and Chinese trades; all of which are new and valuable materials. This book, therefore, is not only useful for the study of Anglo-Japanese relations but will, I believe, be like a searchlight in the dark to investigators of the Dutch and Chinese trades.

For these reasons I recommend it to all engaged in such work and extend to its compiler my deep appreciation on behalf of those interested.

TOKIJIIDE NAGAYAMA

Director of Nagasaki Library

Summer,
Showa 4th year
(1929)

Contents

Preface	Page	I
Foreword		VIII
Introduction		IX
List of Contents.....		XI
List of Illustrations.....		XV
Chapter I.—Extract of report by Sir Stamford Raffles made to the Governor General of India from Malacca, dated June 1811 en route to conquer Java. Page 1		
Chapter II.—Private letter dated the 19th. March from Sir Stamford Raffles at Batavia to the Court of Directors of the East India Company announcing his intention to send two English ships to Japan. Page 6		
Chapter III.—Letter dated the 30th. April 1812 from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Governor General of India stating that the expedition to Japan is to sail under the command of a Dutch gentleman and outlining the objects of the voyage. Enclosure, Estimates of Adventure to Japan 1812. Page 7		
Chapter IV.—Letter from the Government of India approving the undertaking, dated the 31st. July 1812. Enclosure, Copy of a report on the Japan trade by Mr. Van Braam a Dutch resident in Calcutta in the service of the East India Company. Page 17		
Chapter V.—Extract of a letter, dated the 19th. May 1812 from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Secret Committee of the East India Company foreshadowing the postponement of the departure of the ships for Japan owing to the non arrival of the articles ordered from India. Page 33		
Chapter VI.—Extract of a private letter, dated the 29th. October 1812, from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Chair-		

- man of the East India Company reporting the delay of the ships until the next season. Page 34
- Chapter VII.—Extract of a consultation held at Fort William, Calcutta on the 20th. March 1813 showing correspondence regarding the supply of articles needed for the expedition to Japan to sail in June 1813. Page 35
- Chapter VIII.—Extract of a consultation held at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 17th. of April 1813 regarding further supplies required by the Government of Java for shipment to Japan. Page 38
- Chapter IX.—Correspondence concerning the charter of the ships "Charlotte" and "Mary" for the voyage from Batavia to Japan and concerning the list of presents for the Japanese authorities. Page 41
- Chapter X.—Extract from a letter, dated the 30th. June 1813, from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Chairman of the East India Company reporting the departure of the two ships, "Charlotte" and "Mary" for Japan. Page 54
- Chapter XI.—Extract from notes by Lord Minto, Governor General of India, for the secret and political department of the India Office, dated the 7th. October 1813. Page 55
- Chapter XII.—Letter from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Governor General of India, 23rd. September 1813, enclosing copies of the instructions given to the Commissioners, Messrs. Wardenaar and Ainslie. Page 56
- Chapter XIII.—Letter from the Government of India to the Government of Java, dated the 29th. January 1814, deprecating the high expenses involved in the expedition. Page 71
- Chapter XIV.—Extract of a secret letter from Sir Stamford Raffles to the East India Company, dated the 8th. February 1814, reporting the true object of the

- expedition to be the introduction of English trade to Japan. Page 75
- Chapter XV.—Letter from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, dated the 11th. February 1814, reporting the successful return of the ships sent to Japan, and enclosing the reports of the Commissioners with his own comments. Enclosures I. to X. Page 77
- Chapter XVI.—Extract of a consultation held at Fort William on the 5th. February 1814 to consider the application from the Government of Java for certain articles required for a further expedition to Japan in 1814. Page 173
- Chapter XVII.—Extract of a consultation held at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 26th. March 1814 to consider the application of the Government of Java to be supplied with two camels for despatch to Japan as required by the Government of that country. Page 176
- Chapter XVIII.—Letter from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Governor General of India enclosing copy of his report (No. 115) to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, dated the 10th. February 1814, and outlining his plans to complete a second expedition to dislodge the Dutch from Japan and substitute an English Factory in name and fact. Page 178
- Chapter XIX.—Letter from the Government of Java to the Government of India reporting Commissioner Ainslie's departure for Calcutta to assist the Government with advice on the proposed second expedition. Page 184
- Chapter XX.—Report of the examination at Batavia of Mr. Bloemhoff, Representative of the Dutch Resident at Deshima, on 9th. June 1814. Page 186
- Chapter XXI.—Orders issued by the Governor General of India after consideration of Sir Stamford Raffles' report on the Japan expedition, dated 11th. June 1814. Page 189

- Chapter XXII.—Report of the Accountant General of the Government of India on the results of the first expedition. Dated 11th. June 1814. Page 191
- Chapter XXIII.—Letter from the Government of India to the Government of Java forbidding further ventures to Japan unless authorised by the public authorities in England. Dated the 11th. June 1814. Page 201
- Chapter XXIV.—Extract of a colonial general letter from the Government of India to the Court of Directors, dated the 5th. August 1814 reviewing the reasons for prohibiting further efforts to trade with Japan. Page 202
- Chapter XXV.—Report from the accountant of the Java Government contesting the opinions of the Accountant-General of India regarding the Japan trade. Dated 10th. December 1814. Page 206
- Chapter XXVI.—Letter from Sir Stamford Raffles to the East India Company, dated the 24th. December 1814, reporting the success of the second voyage of the "Charlotte" to Japan. Page 208
- Chapter XXVII.—Letter from the Sir Stamford Raffles to the East India Company, dated the 16th. January 1815, forwarding thirty Kimono. Page 209
- Chapter XXVIII.—Letter from the East India Company to the Government of India, dated the 5th. May 1815, favouring the continuance of the Japan trade if at all practicable. Page 210
- Chapter XXIX.—Extract of a consultation held at Port William on the 10th. February 1816 to consider the application of a private firm to carry on the Japan trade. Page 212
- Chapter XXX.—Appendix B from the History of Java by Sir Stamford Raffles published in London in 1817. Page 219

List of Illustrations

Sir Stamford Raffles.	Frontispiece.
	Facing Page
Hendrick Doeff, from a portrait in the possession of his Grandson.....	98
Hendrick Doeff, from a portrait by a Japanese Painter	112
Elephant from Drawing by a Chinese Artist.....	126
Title page from the Log of H.M.S. Phaeton.....	154
Chart from the Log of H.M.S. Phaeton.....	156
Page from the Log of H.M.S. Phaeton.....	162
Page from the Log of H.M.S. Phaeton.....	164
Monument to Sir Stamford Raffles in Westminster Abbey	218
Map of Nagasaki from a Japanese Map of 1802..	252

17

18

19

20

CHAPTER I.

Extract of report by Sir Stamford Raffles made to the Governor General of India from Malacca, dated June 1811 en route to conquer Java.

The only remaining Dutch possession to which it is necessary at present to request your Lordship's attention is the factory at Japan. The information which I have been able to procure relative to this factory is of a very general nature, and my observations therefore should be confined to a very slight sketch and its general management. The Empire of Japan has for a long period adopted and carried into effect all the exclusive maxims of Chinese policy with a degree of rigour unknown even in China itself. Previous to the expulsion of the Portuguese and the extermination of Christianity in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the Japanese trade was reckoned by far the most advantageous which could be pursued in the East, and very much superior to either the Indian or Chinese trade. After the expulsion of the Portuguese a very extensive trade was for some time permitted to be carried on by the Dutch on account of the benefits which the Japanese conceived they have received from that nation during the Portuguese War and especially the detection of a formidable conspiracy* of some of the Japanese princes to dethrone the Emperor, which was detected by the Dutch intercepting the ship which conveyed the correspondence of the conspirators. It was for these reasons that the

* This refers to the Shimabara rebellion 1637—1638. Some historians state that the Dutch Shipping captured a junk carrying a letter to Macao asking Portuguese aid.

Dutch originally procured the Imperial Edict by which they were permitted to trade to Japan to the exclusion of all other European nations. This public act of their ancestors, the Japanese have repeatedly declared that they will not cancel, but they have done everything but formally cancel [it] for a more limited and less free trade never was carried on by one rich nation to another. For more than half a century, the Dutch trade has been limited by two yearly ships from Batavia, the cargoes of both of which scarcely ever exceed 200,000 dollars, and their only profitable returns are in Japan copper and a small quantity of camphor. To show themselves impartial in their restrictions, the Japanese have limited the traffic of the Chinese, the only Eastern nation, whom they suffer to trade with them at all, in a similar manner to that of the Dutch, and they suffer no more than six Chinese junks to visit Nangasakie in the year. The trade of the two favored nations, the Dutch and the Chinese, is also limited to the single port of Nangasakie. In pursuance of their exclusive maxims and conformably to the terms of their agreement with the Dutch, the Japanese have on every occasion followed an uniform line of conduct and rejected in the most peremptory manner the various overtures of different nations of Europe refusing equally to have any intercourse, negotiations or commerce with any of them. It must also be admitted that the whole foreign trade of Japan composed (*sic*) with the rules of the country is absolutely trifling nor is there any rich or powerful body of men, like the Hong merchants of China at all interested in its continuance. The yearly presents, whether offered to the Governor of Nangasakie or the Emperor are of no great value and rigidly limited by law and usage, and as the Government of Japan is much stronger and more vigilant than that of China, no such abuses can be ventured on at Nangasakie as take place at Canton. From these reasons there is great cause to think that if the Japanese fully comprehended the nature of the events which have taken

place in Holland and now threaten Batavia, that all intercourse between the Japanese and Europeans would immediately be brought to a termination. The Japanese conceive that they have entered into engagements with the Dutch only while they exist as a nation and there is the utmost reason to think that in the event of the Dutch merging in any other nation, they would by no means consider these engagements as of any force. Their foreign trade supplied them with no articles of imperious necessity and is of no advantage to any great national body. Indeed the only persons who have any serious interest in it is the Corps of the Dutch Interpreters, a small body who follow this hereditary occupation and have no important influence in the State, and who are required to study Dutch and to transact business in it, in order that Europeans may have no occasion or opportunity of acquiring the Japanese language. As Japan however is almost totally secluded from the rest of the world it is not probable that these events will be speedily communicated to them by the Dutch factory. A more probable event is that immediately on the fall of the Island of Java the Dutch Factory at Canton will endeavour to avail themselves of the opening, in conjunction with the Americans, and perhaps the Portuguese, to invest a part of their dormant capital for the Japan market, and advise the Dutch Factory of Nangasackie to keep [up] the deception and put the Japanese on their guard against the overtures of the English. Certain it is that in the case of Japan our superior force can be of no avail to us, but rather on the contrary may excite the greater jealousy. The situation of the Dutch Factory at Japan is very similar to that at Canton in China, which as far as regards the establishment in China, may survive all the disasters of both Batavia and the mother country. The Japanese are acquainted with the English nation, but they have only become acquainted with them from the Portuguese and the Dutch, both of whom were interested in engrossing the Japan trade and have there-

fore no doubt taken care to prepossess the Japanese in the strongest manner against the English. Indeed when Captain Pellew visited Nangasakie about three years ago, though he might have plundered the Dutch Factory, had it contained anything valuable, he found that the Japanese would listen to no overtures of intercourse. About the same time they rejected with equal steadiness the Russian Embassy dispatched directly to Japan, refusing equally to admit of any overtures on the part of the Russians, and to accept of the valuable presents brought by the Ambassadors. The same fate has attended some late attempt of the Americans to establish an intercourse with Japan, and I am strongly of opinion that there is not the least reason to hope that any of our overtures would meet with a more favourable reception, if not supported by the representations of the Dutch who are at present resident in the factory of Desima at Nangasakie. I therefore beg leave to state to your Lordship as my decided opinion that the only chance which we have for retaining the Japanese trade is by gaining to our interest the present Dutch Resident at Japan and the Japanese Corps of Dutch interpreters, at whatever price it may cost. With respect to the means by which this may be best accomplished, it is probable that better information than we yet possess may be procured at Batavia before it becomes necessary to dispatch the yearly vessel for Japan, which is about the beginning of March. Every precaution must doubtless be used to secure the reception of an English Agent in the first place, and to make the transition as imperceptible as possible from the Dutch to the English. The last Japanese invoices of articles required by the Board of Trade will be found at Batavia and may be answered exactly and it will be requisite for the English Agent, if received at all, to reside at Japan till the return of the ships next season, according to the Dutch ceremonial, and if in the interim he could acquire the Japanese language and ingratiate himself with the Bonzes of religions of the Buddhest sects, much might

probably be done to open the Japanese trade on a more liberal scale, especially during the yearly journey to the Court of the Emperor, when the Japanese nobles and princes are accustomed to visit the Envoy in disguise. With regard to the present Japanese trade, it certainly is by no means equal to that of many neglected countries in Asia, but the principal inducement to make efforts for its continuance is the prospect of it being opened on a more extensive scale, an event which is very likely to be accelerated by the aggressions of Russia on the Kurile Islands which properly belong to Japan, and several of which the Russians have already reduced.

A true Extract

(Signed) THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Adventure.

CHAPTER II.

Private letter dated the 19th. March from Sir Stamford Raffles at Batavia to the Court of Directors of the East India Company announcing his intention to send two English ships to Japan.

Regarding our more immediate political relations, I believe I have only to offer a few observations on Japan. In my Report to the Governor General at Malacca, and which he has most probably transmitted to Europe, I entered so fully on the subject of the difficulties attending our connection with Japan, that I take the liberty of referring you more particularly thereto. It is my intention to employ a Dutch gentleman of character and proper principles as an Agent on the occasion and as soon as the season admits (in May) to dispatch two ships with cargoes under his superintendence. I shall avow openly the change which has taken place in Java, but with the view of avoiding any objection to the English as a nation, make use of the term *Bengal Company* which change in the term I am led to expect may remove many difficulties—there are so many explanations and statements necessary to lay our Japan expedition fairly open, that it is almost impossible to do so by the present opportunity—it may however be of some importance at home to know that such an enterprize is contemplated, that its advantages if successful are great and obvious, and worth very considerable sacrifice, and that great hopes are entertained that we cannot well fail.

CHAPTER III.

Letter dated the 30th. April 1812 from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Governor General of India stating that the expedition to Japan is to sail under the command of a Dutch gentleman and outlining the objects of the voyage. Enclosure, Estimates of adventure to Japan 1812.

The Right Honble.
Gilbert Lord Minto
Governor General
Fort William.

My Lord,

1.—The tedious passage of the *Arict* cruiser to Prince of Wales Island on her way to Bengal, by which vessel I had the honor to address your Lordship on the subject of Japan, rendering it impracticable to calculate with any certainty on the receipt of final instructions from Bengal previous to the month of June, at which period the voyage must either be undertaken or deferred till another season, I have deemed it advisable to proceed in the equipment of an adventure to Japan without further reference.

2.—The impossibility of communicating to Your Lordship any authentic information with regard to the existing relation[s] between the Japanese and Dutch Government[s], further than what Your Lordship is already in possession of, has hitherto rendered any full communication from me on the subject unnecessary, and it is now only left for me to confirm, from the result of local investigation and enquiry, the opinions which,

previous to the conquest of Java, were entertained as to the mode of proceeding on this important point, which I conceive in the most unequivocal manner limited to that of the employment of a Dutch agent, which the principles of Your Lordship's proclamation of the [blank] has fortunately enabled me to command.

3.—On the origin of the Dutch establishment at Nangasakie it is unnecessary to offer any observations, and the maxims of universal exclusion which, with a slight exception in favor of the Dutch and Chinese, are enforced under the principles of the Japanese Government, are so well known to Your Lordship and so generally admitted, that a further detail on the subject is superfluous.

4.—In addition to the particulars stated in the enclosed Memorandum which in a [few] words comprehends all the material points of information regarding the European connection, which has hitherto subsisted with Japan, it may be interesting to refer to the circumstances of the unsuccessful attempts made by the ships about ten years ago,* and the decided and unreserved opinion of every person here conversant on the subject that any attempt at direct negotiation from a foreign authority would fail in its object, and that in particular from the English, after the late affair of His Majesty's *Phaeton*, by which the Governor of Nangasaki lost his life, all attempt[s] would be defeated by them not being admitted to an intercourse.

* In 1797 the Dutch at Batavia compelled by the lack of Dutch shipping chartered the English ship "Eliza", Captain Stewart, to visit Nagasaki, where she passed as American because the Dutch feared to announce her as English. As the results of the information obtained on this voyage, Captain Stewart returned to India where he persuaded the East India Company in 1803 to send a ship to Japan. Sailing from Calcutta he entered Yedo Bay (Tokio Bay) in the East Indian Merchantman 'Frederick' with a rich cargo, but was refused admittance.

5.—Under a conviction that the choice is limited to the adoption of indirect measures for obtaining a hearing or the alternative of relinquishing the succession of this valuable trade and the extensive prospects which are afforded by a connection between British India and Japan. I have decided on the former, and in the adoption of these measures it is peculiarly fortunate that I am enabled to employ the service of one of the members of the late High Regency, Mr. Wardenaar, a gentleman who was formerly Resident at Nangazaki and who is understood to have possessed very considerable influence with the leading persons there; whose general character and abilities are highly esteemed and whose circumstances in a pecuniary point of view have very opportunely placed his exertions at our disposal and insured his integrity by motives of personal interest.

6.—Considering the importance of the object in view and the increasing difficulty which must arise from delay, it being to be apprehended that communications unfavorable to the British interest may be made to Japan, by means of the annual junks from China, I should feel myself authorized, under the confidence placed in me by Your Lordship, to sacrifice all the commercial profits that may arise from the first voyage in obtaining the important end in view, by which at least there is every chance of gain without the possibility of loss; but I have reason to expect every success without even going to that extent.

7.—Calculating on this principle, the reward expected by Mr. Wardenaar, though at first sight great, will be found not altogether disproportionate to the object to be obtained, while it is not more than an adequate consideration to induce a man of his high rank, habit and years to engage in so speculative and unpleasant an enterprise, in which his character and future prospect[s] are so essentially concerned.

8.—With a view of placing within your Lordship's

reach the most accurate, detailed and authentic information with regard to the nature and extent of the commercial speculation to Japan, I have the honor to enclose three accounts extracted from the books of the Dutch Government, containing the particulars of the voyages undertaken in the year[s] 1806,* 1807 and 1809, no vessels having been sent in 1808 and 1810, from which it will appear that though Government lost on the merchandize sent from Batavia, a gain of 160,000 Spanish dollars was obtained after the deduction of all expenses on the article of copper alone, while the profits on the year[s] 1807 and 1809 were materially reduced by the ship in 1807 having been compelled in distress to throw a quantity of copper overboard, and to sell the remainder at a low rate at Canton, and capture of the ship *Rebecca* in 1809, from which the expenses of two ships were charged against the profits of one cargo.

9.—I also have the honor to enclose a list† of the present establishment at Japan, with a memorandum of the footing on which the servants there might be placed with reference to the allowances and advantages heretofore enjoyed, accompanied by a list† of the presents to be sent, and an estimate (enclosed) of the articles and funds necessary for the cargo of two vessels proceeding from Batavia.

10.—In addition to the above I have the satisfaction to enclose an estimate of the adventure now projected, from which your Lordship will perceive that calculating on the present prices of the articles in the market, the profits that will arise to the Honble. Company from the success of the undertaking will amount, after the deduction of the most liberal allowances to the portier engaged, to the sum of [109,543] Spanish dollars, without calculating the profit of more than cent per cent on the

* See Chapter XXX.

† Not extant.

copper that may be brought to Java and converted into the regular coinage of the Eastern Island[s].

11.—Notwithstanding the limited news of the Dutch Government under which this trade has latterly languished, and in which they appeared to have considered only the profits on the articles imported from Japan, without particular reference to the vend afforded by the productions of these colonies, it may reasonably be contemplated that if we are successful in once obtaining a footing, there will be no serious difficulty in extending the exportation to many commodities the produce of British India, for which there is no sufficient vend in Europe. One striking feature in this commerce is that it takes off bulky produce, otherwise of inconsiderable value and unsaleable, and returns principally a value [sic ?valuable] metal, for which there is constant demand, thus leaving the balance of trade wholly in favor of the European possessions.

12.—The uncertainty as already stated of the arrival in time of appropriate tonnage from Bengal, has induced me to detain the transport *James Drummond*,* the commander being a part owner and of disposition and character recommending him to the employ, and if I should not receive further accounts from Your Lordship, this vessel, with one of a smaller description, will be dispatched in course of the ensuing month. Should therefore any vessel have left Bengal for this service previous to the receipt of this letter, any articles intended for presents may without inconvenience be laid aside for the adventure of the ensuing year.

13.—The most important and difficult point which

■ The "*James Drummond*" was not used but according to Macfarlane's book she must have been named after an Englishman who, passing as a Dutchman as did Kaempfer, Thunberg, and Siebold, resided at Deshima about 1800. Eventually as will be seen two vessels the *Charlotte* and the *Mary* were chartered for the Japan voyage of 1813 and the *Charlotte* again for 1814.

occurs in this transaction is the selection of a properly qualified gentleman to proceed with the enterprize and to undertake the more certain and eventual establishment of the British interest.

14.—For delicate and precarious a trust very few men can be considered as perfectly eligible or possessing that suavity of manner, evenness of temper, spirit of enquiry, extensive knowledge of mankind, habit of privation and high notions of enterprize, calculated to meet the personal insults, local prejudices, inconveniences and disappointments to be expected from a haughty and overbearing people so completely secluded and distinct from the rest of mankind and so exclusively the arbiters of their own conduct and behaviour.

15.—Your Lordship not having pointed out to me any person to be employed on this particular mission, my choice has fallen on Doctor Ainslie, a gentleman of very superior talents and education, in whom I place the highest and most unlimited confidence, for the delicate situation in which it is possible he may be placed, on the one hand from the extraordinary disposition and regulations of the Japanese, and on the other from the not impossible want, notwithstanding the confidence placed in Mr. Wandenaar, of that full and cordial cooperation of the Dutch establishment and interpreters, which may be eventually necessary in the final and perfect establishment for our interest on a footing that may not be subjected to the result of affairs in Europe as until he has brought the Japanese themselves to a direct understanding, it will be impracticable to remove the whole of the Dutch Establishment, whose interference even by a whisper might, if not thoroughly conciliated to our interests, frustrate the most sanguine expectation.

16. The profession of Mr. Ainslie enabling him to proceed in the capacity of Surgeon, is favorable by averting suspicion and may assist the prosecution of his en-

quiries and researches into the natural resources of the Japanese Empire.

17.—For admission to the port and the commencement of the intercourse, I rely exclusively on Mr. Wardenaar, but the ultimate settlement and proceedings will be entirely at the discretion of Mr. Ainslie.

I have the honor to be My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

Batavia
the 30th April 1812.

A true Copy C. A. GREY.

Secy. to Govt.

[Endorsed]

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS.

Adventure to Japan in the year 1812.

General Charges.	Dr. Spanish Dollars.	Cr. Spanish Dollars.
Different expenses at Batavia by the outfitting and loading of the vessels and the storing of the cargo	5,700	•
Expenses at Japan by the discharge of the cargo out and loading of the cargo home, the continuances and salaries of the establishment and the usual presents....	40,000	
For freight and insurances of the vessels at Spanish Dollars 5,000 monthly each for 7 months	70,000	
Proceeds of the cargo out calculated to a loss of Spanish dollars 10,000 on the first cost of invoice		130,582
Estimated sale of the return cargo, 7820 piculs of copper at Sp. Dr. 50. per picul.....		391,000
200 piculs camphor at Sp. Dr. 78¼ per picul		15,625
Estimated sale of the received presents 50 night gowns at Sp. Dr. 10 each.....		500

Cargo to Japan.

1,500,000 lbs. Sugar @ Sp. Dr. 476 per picul	50,000
125,000 lbs. Japan Wood @ Sp. Dr. 4½ per picul	4,500
3,500 Ducatons	4,375
5000 yards cloth.....	10,200
4 pieces waxed cloth	225
71 pieces coarser cloth.....	1,383
71 pieces perpetuans	1,110
17 pieces camlets	730
15,000 lbs. Cloves @ 45 Sp. Dr. per picul...	10,500
10,000 lbs. Pepper @ 5 Sp. Dr. per picul..	400

12,500 lbs. cotton yarns @ 40. per picul....	4,000
7,500 lbs. tins @ Sp. Dr. 15. per picul.....	900
5,000 lbs. Elephants Teeth.....	6,250
5,000 pieces chintz.....	5,000
For a greater quantity of sugar, tin, cloves, chintses and other articles to complete the funds	50,000

By purchase of

7820 peculs of copper @ Fls. 12.3.5.....	60,360	
200 chests camphor @ Fls. 21.....	2,625	
Chests and planks for dunnage of the cargo	1,352	
Profits to be expected from this adventure.	217,098	
Total	456,707*	546,707

* Note.—There appears to be an error of Sp. Dr. 10. in the addition of the Dr. column.

Memorandum, from the above calculated profit must be deducted the debt to be paid at Japan and the extraordinary expenses to the Commissioner only to be incurred on the present voyage, estimated to amount as follows:—

	Sp. Dr.	
Debts of the late Government.....	48,455	
Amt. commissions to Mr. Wardenaar on profits of the voyage at about twenty per cent—say	30,000	
Salary for Do. 6 months.....	6,000	
Salary to Mr. Ainslie for do.....	3,000	
Total	107,455*	

Leaving still an expected profit to the Government above all charges of Sp. Dr. 109,543.

* Note the addition of the extraordinary expenses appears to be in error by Sp. Dr. 20,000.

Statement of the funds at Japan.		Sp. Dr.	Sp. Dr.
Proceeds of the cargo out.....		139,582	
Presents		25,000	
Payment of the debt of the late Government here to the Imperial Treasury at Japan			48,455
Expenses at Japan.....			40,000
For the purchase of the copper and camphor			54,337
Remaining funds for the next year.....			21,700
		164,582	164,582

A true extract of the statements and reports of the accountant.

(Signed) W. MAYEER.

Dutch Secretary to Government.

CHAPTER IV.

Letter from the Government of India approving the undertaking, dated the 31st. July 1812. Enclosure, Copy of a report on the Japan trade by Mr. Van Braam a Dutch resident in Calcutta in the service of the East India Company.

To

The Honble. T. S. Raffles
Lieutenant Governor in Council
Java.

Honble. Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30 April last, with the enclosures which accompanied it, on the subject of the trade with Japan.

2.—The opening of a commercial intercourse between Batavia and Japan is an object of considerable importance to the British interest, but we are apprehensive, from all the information that we have collected on the subject, that the measure is likely to be attended with many difficulties. The well known and unconquerable prejudices of the Japanese Government against strangers, the exclusive preference which they have hitherto manifested to the Dutch and Chinese, their utter insensibility to all the advantages of an extended commerce together with the not improbable intrigues of the Dutch at Nangazake, enterpose (sic) serious obstacles to the success of the design, which you appear to have duly weighed and appreciated before you undertook the projected voyage to Japan.

3.—The favorable result reported by you on the commercial adventure of the Dutch to Japan in the year 1806, 1807 and 1809, no vessel having been sent in 1808 and 1810, furnished reasonable grounds for concluding that under a proper management, the trade with that country, if it can be established, will prove not only highly beneficial to the interest of the colonies committed to your charge, but open a prospect of a mart for the profitable disposal of a considerable portion of the produce of British India. We concur therefore in the expediency of the measures which you have adopted for the accomplishment of this desirable object, and we sincerely hope that the success of the scheme will be commensurate to the ability and public spirit displayed in the undertaking.

4.—The considerations which have induced you to determine upon sending the *James Drummond* and other vessel to Japan in prosecution of the scheme of opening a commercial intercourse with that empire, without waiting the receipt of advices from us on the subject, appears to be judicious and to be founded in a laudable desire to preclude the obstacles to be apprehended to the success of the adventure from delay in carrying it into execution.

5.—Mr. Wardenaar's appointment as supercargo of these ships, under the circumstances adverted to by you, was extremely judicious, and he appears from your report to be peculiarly well qualified to undertake this delicate mission. Your selection of Dr. Ainslie to accompany him in the avowed capacity of surgeon of the ship, though for the more important and ultimate purposes of effecting the necessary settlement of the several objects of the mission, meets with our entire concurrence.

6.—The commission of 20 per cent on the profits of the voyage, proposed to be granted to Mr. Wardenaar, is a higher compensation than we ever recollect to have been granted in a commercial adventure, but with reference to his situation at Java and to the peculiar nature of his appointment, we are satisfied that the reasons

which actuated you to accede to these terms were cogent and adequate.

7.—In consequence of the suggestion contained in your acting Secretary's letter of the 29th of January last, a reference was made to Mr. Van Braam on the subject of the trade to Japan, and as in his report in answer, he takes a general view of the nature of the commercial intercourse carried on between the late Dutch Government and the Japanese empire, we enclose a copy of it for your information. We also forwarded to you, a copy of the report of a conference dated the 10 instant, which took place between Mr. Van Braam and the import warehousekeeper, respecting the description of vessels and the particular cloths best calculated for the Japan market.

We have the honor to be, &ca., &ca., &ca.

(Signed) MINTO.
J. LUMSDEN.
H. COLEBROOK.

Fort William,
the 31 July 1812.

True Copy
C. A. GREY,
Secy. to Govt.
[Endorsed].

ENCLOSURE TO IV

Bengal Civil Colonial Consultations
8 May—31 July 1812
Vol. 33

Extract of a Consultation held at
Fort William 25 June 1812.

Mr. Van Braam.

TRANSLATION.

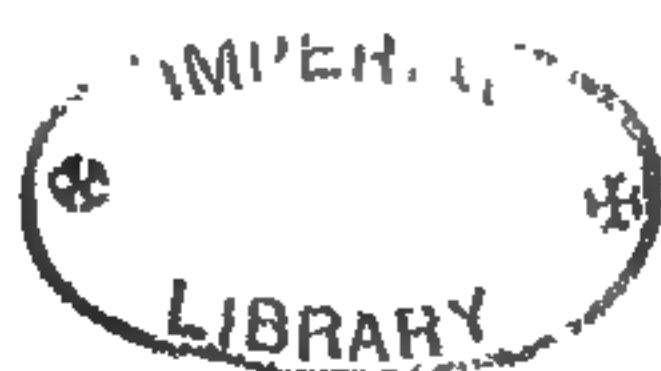
No. 15
Mr. Van Braam dated 28th April.

To His Excellency Lord Minto
Governor General of India
&c., &c., &c.,

My Lord,

I had entertained the hope of having the honor personally to present the accompanying Memoir, but the doctor is averse to my going up to Barrackpore, being of opinion that it would still have the effect of retarding my recovery. I therefore hope to have the honor of paying my respects to your Excellency on your return to town.

I trust that the accompanying Memoir will answer your Excellency's expectation. I had yesterday a visit from the Secretary to the Board of Trade, who requested me to attend their meeting next Thursday, in order to furnish some information on this subject but as I had received no previous intimation respecting it from your Excellency, I begged to be excused, not doubting but the



accompanying Memoir will afford every information that I could have given.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration

My Lord

Your &c.,

(Signed) I. A. VAN BRAAM.

Calcutta

28th April 1812.

A true Translation

(Signed) THOS. BRETON.

Transr. Fn. E. Ls.

TRANSLATION.

No. 16

Enclosure.

Memoir on the Trade with Japan.

The indifference with which the Japanese carry on the trade with the Dutch, and which must have increased during late years when the latter had no opportunity of sending ships to Japan; the irreconcilable hatred which the Japanese generally manifest towards all European nations excepting only the Dutch, and which was even lately evinced in their rejection of the Russian Embassy and of the English merchant vessels dispatched from Madras under the direction of an American named Stewart,* who had been there a short time before in an American ship freighted by the Dutch Company, and the insensibility of the Japanese with respect to all foreign productions; demand the exercise of very great prudence in introducing among them any other nation but the Dutch, especially the English who carry in their colours crosses, to which they entertain an inveterate aversion.

■ See note page 8.

It would therefore be advisable to send thither a ship that would hoist Dutch colours on her arrival and during her continuance at Japan. To command the ship there should be a captain nominally Dutch and one who has been there before, of which description some may be found at Batavia, and to whom may be recommended Captain Voorman, an able seaman and who has frequently been there. The crew should be composed of as large a proportion of Dutchmen as it may be found practicable to engage, because all the Japanese that have dealings with the Dutch, speak their language, and the English should in the first instance pass for Americans (who have been there in ships freighted by the Dutch Company) solely for the purpose of introducing the ship, and continue to do so until circumstances may admit the avowal of their real nation. It is also requisite that the English seamen going there for the first time, should in general be mild and peaceable men, in order to obviate disputes between them and the Japanese which may give rise to unpleasant circumstances.

All transactions between the Dutch and the Japanese are conducted on the part of Government by persons who speak, write and read the Dutch language; so that all letters, invoices, accounts and other papers must be drawn up in that language. It is therefore an object of the first importance to depute thither a Dutchman as Chief of the Expedition—a man of integrity who has a reputation to lose, and whose entire devotion to the British interests may be depended upon—a person known to have been formerly in the service of the Dutch Company, and to have filled situations of respectability. The Japanese are very tenacious on this point of selection, especially if the person selected has never visited them before, knowing as they do by their books and other documents, the names of the different persons who have been among them and calculating by the rank of the chiefs deputed to them, the degree of regard which is shewn to their nation. The person to be selected for

that purpose should therefore in the first instance be one of distinguished rank, and above all of an affable and patient character, who on his arrival should endeavour to conciliate the persons employed by the late Government and still residing at Japan, in order to prevent any unfavorable intelligence being given respecting the new visitors; and above all he should endeavour to gain the esteem of the Japanese. He should moreover be a person who can speak and write English, and who would cordially engage to promote the British interests, to winter one or two years at Japan, and to endeavour in that time to secure in favor of the English the disposition which the Japanese have hitherto exclusively manifested towards the Dutch.

The selection of an Englishman to accompany him as Second, and with whom he should act in concert, is not of less importance, as he must be of a very mild and peaceable character, never yielding to hasty impulses of temper, and must conform to all the customs of the country and caprices of the Japanese, which are not less irksome than those of the Chinese, it having been the usual practice of the Dutch to submit to all these hardships. Besides, this person should possess a judgment sufficiently clear to enable him to afford to the English Government remarks which may be of use to it hereafter.

And as the more subordinate persons to be employed are not of much consequence, but have more intercourse with the Japanese Interpreters, it would be advisable to employ Dutchmen in the first Expedition, of whom a sufficient number will undoubtedly be found at Batavia, of sufficiently good family and character to admit of their being employed on this service.

The proposed Second being an Englishman, will be able after his arrival and residence in that country, to furnish such hints and communications whether on this or on other subjects, as his experience and local information may enable him to afford. It is therefore unnecessary to say more on this subject.

The advantages of a trade with Japan are of sufficient importance to invite a cultivation of it, even on the condition of great sacrifice. The exports to Japan consist of the 2d. sort of Java brown sugar, and of the manufactures and other merchandizes of Europe and India; and the returns are made in Japan copper and camphor. These are the only articles in which the Company deal exclusively. All the other productions of Japan, such as porcelain, silks, lacker, and other articles, are left to individuals who carry thither such articles of merchandize in which the Company do not maintain an exclusive trade. And as the Company's ships are in general only ballasted with a cargo of copper, they allow their servants and seamen to fill up the ships free of freight. The trade between the Company and the Japanese is carried on very systematically. The prices both of imports and exports are fixed and invariable. There is a Court of Commerce on the part of the Japanese Government, which examines and reports on the different articles of importation, and any eventual diminution of the fixed value depends solely on the quality of the goods. The exports whether in quality or price are always the same. The goods of individuals are dealt with in the same manner by the officers of Government but these goods are of the lowest class; and as the returns for the latter are equally unimportant, they are not so much attended to.

Conformably to late arrangements, the Japanese have agreed to deliver annually 8,000 peculs of Japan copper @ 133-2/3 lb. English weight, which according to the best of my recollection, costs only 10 dollars per pecul. This metal would sell at Batavia for the Indian trade, without difficulty, at from 41 to 42 dollars per pecul, and would consequently yield a profit of 356,000 dollars, but during late years the finances of the Dutch Government at Java being reduced to an extraordinary ebb, it was coined into doits, which yielded to that Government 75 dollars per pecul, and, consequently an advance of 264,000 dollars above the market price (of uncoined

copper) a relief inconceivable in small money, the Javanese preferring doits for currency in their bazars. Thus the Government of Java in return for sugar, manufactures, and other goods, amounting to 80,000 dollars, received in ready cash 600,000 dollars, which was certainly not a clear profit, but deducting the cost and charges of the voyage, which cannot exceed 170,000 dollars there still remains a nett profit of 350,000 dollars without taking into the calculation the profit which individuals derive from this trade, and from which Government also invariably derives its own proportionate benefit.

The inability of the Dutch Company during the latter years to send ships and articles of trade to satisfy the demands of the Japanese has contributed a great deal to diminish the trade with Japan, for a single ship could not carry a sufficient quantity of sugar (their principal want) and other merchandizes, to pay for the copper she could bring back; and as the Japanese take no money in their trade, the Dutch Company were always in their debt; so that their servants had no ground for insisting on a larger delivery of copper. Of these circumstances, the Chinese (who excepting the Dutch, are the only foreigners allowed to trade with Japan) have taken advantage to enlarge their trade, being enabled, thro' the Viceroy of Canton, to supply all the wants of the Japanese. The English Company therefore have this opposition to overcome; but as they possess the means of counteracting the Chinese in their imports, by themselves supplying those merchandizes which the Chinese have at second hand, there is not a doubt but that by extending the scale both of imports and exports, the profit on this trade must become of very great importance.

The information given on this subject is derived merely from an examination of papers relative to this trade. There is not a doubt but that people who have resided at Japan would be able to furnish reports and suggestions much more interesting. The late Director General at Batavia, Mr. Chassé, and Counsellor of the

Indies, Mr. Wardenaar,* have both resided there as Chiefs of the Dutch Company, and will without doubt readily give their opinion on this subject; but it is doubtful whether they will willingly consent to undertake the voyage themselves, the former being a man of fortune with a numerous family whom he would not readily separate from; and the latter not being inclined to do so, from an apprehension of not succeeding. Neither is there a hope that the present Chief will like to continue there, it being no less than three years since a successor was sent thither at his own request, who was however captured by the English, and no ships have been sent since that time to Japan.

A true Translation

(Signed) THOS. BRITTON

Transc. Pn. 12. 18.

No. 17

Board of Trade dated 8th May.

Board of Trade.

To the Right Honble Gilbert Lord Minto
Governor General in Council
Port William.

My Lord,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Rickett's letter under date the 10th ultimo, together with the copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary to the Government at Java to which it refers.

2.—Having with the view of carrying into effect the orders of your Lordship in Council, contained in Mr. Secretary Rickett's letter, directed our Secretary to intimate to Mr. Van Braam our wish to be favoured with

* Mr. Wardenaar was chosen by Sir S. Raffles.

his presence at a future meeting, for the purpose of consulting personally with him, respecting the plan proposed by the Government of Java of fitting out a vessel at this Port for a voyage to Japan; we have now the honour to lay before your Lordship in Council, copy of a Report made by our Secretary of the result of his visit to Mr. Van Braam.

We are &c.,
(Signed) G. UDNY.

Fort William
the 8th May 1918.

No. 18
Enclosure.

The Secretary reports to the Board that agreeably to their directions, he has had the honor of personally communicating to Mr. Van Braam, that the Board had received the instructions of Government to consult with him respecting the plan proposed by the Government of Java of fitting out a vessel at this Port, for the purpose mentioned in a letter from the Acting Secretary to the Government at that place; and that, as directed by the Board, he had solicited that Mr. Van Braam would, if perfectly convenient to him, favor the Board with his presence at their next meeting. Mr. Van Braam stated to the Secretary in reply, that he was then engaged, in compliance with the request of the Governor General in drawing up a memorandum of the whole of the information he possessed on the subject, which he proposed to deliver to His Lordship on the following day; and that he concluded should his Lordship deem any report necessary on the points contained in it, that the Memorandum in question would be transmitted to the Board, when should the Board require further information upon any specific point, he should feel happy in having the honor of verbally communicating it to them.

The Secretary from the nature of the reply he received from Mr. Van Braam, considered himself pre-

cluded from urging further the request of the Board, that Mr. Van Braam would favor them with his attendance at their next meeting.

(Signed) R. C. PLOWDEN.
Secretary.

Fort William
the 28th April 1812.

True copy
(Signed) R. C. PLOWDEN.
Secretary.

The following order was passed on the 2d. instant.
Ordered, that the following letter be written to the Board of Trade.

No. 19
To the Board of Trade dated 2nd June.

To George Udney Esqr.
Acting President and Members of the
Board of Trade.

Gentleman,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th ultimo with its enclosure, and to transmit for your information the enclosed copies of a translation of a letter from Mr. Van Braam, dated the 28th of April last, and of the Memoir referred to in it respecting the trade with Japan.

2.—You will be pleased to request the attendance of that gentleman at the Import Ware House for the purpose of pointing out the particular descriptions of cloths which in his opinion are best calculated for the Japan market, and to state whether he would recommend one large, or two small vessels for the prosecution of the

trade with Japan, and then report generally your opinion to Government on the subject.

I have &c.,

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS
Secretary to the Government.

Council Chamber
the 2nd June 1812.

Bengal Civil Colonial Consultations
8 May—31 July 1812.
Vol. 33.

Extract of a Consultation held at
Fort William 31 July 1812.

No. 68
Board of Trade dated 17th July.

Board of Trade

To the Right Honble Gilbert Lord Minto
Governor General in Council
Fort William.

My Lord,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Ricketts' letter under date the 2d. ultimo transmitting for our information copies of a translation of a letter from Mr. Van Braam under date the 28th of April last and of the Memoir referred to in it respecting the trade with Japan, and directing us to request the attendance of that gentleman at the Import Ware House for the purpose of pointing out the particular descriptions of cloths which in his opinion were best calculated for the Japan market, and whether he would recommend one large or two small vessels for the prosecution of the trade in question. Mr. Van Braam, conformably to the directions above mentioned, having attended at the Im-

port Warehouse, we have now the honor to lay before Your Lordship in Council the enclosed copy of a Minute recorded on our proceedings by the Import Warehouse keeper, reporting the result of his conference with that gentleman on the subject in question.

We are &c.,

(Signed) J. P. LARKING.

Fort William
the 17th July 1812.

No. 60
Enclosure.

Minute by the Import Warehouse keeper.

On the receipt of Mr. Secretary Ricketts' letter under date the 2d. June last, transmitting for the information of the Board a translate of a letter from Mr. Van Braam dated the 28th of April last, and of the Memoir referred to in it respecting the trade with Japan, and directing the Board to request the attendance of that gentleman at the Import Warehouse, for the purpose of pointing out the particular descriptions of cloths which in his opinion are best calculated for the Japan market, and whether he would recommend one large or two small vessels for the prosecution of the trade in question, I, in compliance with the wishes of the Board, waited upon Mr. Van Braam and accompanied him to the Import Warehouse, where my acting assistant had prepared musters of all the woollens for that gentleman's inspection, and I herewith submit, for the information of the Board, musters 1, 2 and 3 shewing the quality of the broad cloth, fine and coarse, and of the broad and narrow Perpets which he selected as being adapted for the Japan market. Of the Long hairs or Laken Kassen, none of the quality required are in store or to be had.

The other articles mentioned in the statement of merchandize which accompanied Mr. Van Braam's me-

moir are the most, if not the whole of them, to be procured.

In regard to the description of vessels to be employed, Mr. Van Braam informed me that two ships of the burthen of 600 tons (not less) should be engaged in the prosecution of this trade. That sugar was the principal commodity to be sent to Japan, and as owing to the greatly interrupted state of the trade for some years past, the supply of this very necessary article must have been received in very inconsiderable quantities by the Japanese, two small vessels would not be competent to carry a sufficient quantity. The Dutch always sent two large, and occasionally a third ship, annually to Japan.

On questioning Mr. Van Braam as to the description of sugar best adapted for the Japan market, he gave the preference to the coarse brown sugar of Java, and stated it as his opinion that the arrangement connected with the undertaking in question should be finally adjusted at Batavia.

(Signed) J. P. LARKING.

14th July 1812.

True copy

(Signed) R. C. PLOWDEN

Secretary.

Ordered that the following letter be written to the Board of Trade:—

To George Udney Esqr.

Acting President and Member of the
Board of Trade.

No. 70

Board of Trade dated 31st July.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your

letter dated the 17th instant with its enclosure, and in reply to acquaint you that by advices recently received from Batavia, it appears that the Lieutenant Governor in Council had made preparations for consigning two ships the *James Drummond* and a small vessel with cargoes to Japan. It becomes unnecessary therefore at present to make any of the arrangements suggested by Mr. Van Braam in his conference with the Import Warehouse keeper.

I have &c.,

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS

Secretary to Government.

C. C. 31st July.

Lieutenant Govr. of Java.

CHAPTER V.

Extract of a letter, dated the 19th. May 1812 from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Secret Committee of the East India Company foreshadowing the postponement of the departure of the ships for Japan owing to the non arrival of the articles ordered from India.

Factory Records Java
Vol. 67.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Raffles to the
Secret Committee of the East India Company
dated 19 May 1812.

In consequence of a deficiency in many of the principal Articles required for the Investment to Japan, I am apprehensive that notwithstanding the intimation made in my letter to the Governor General of the 1st May (April 30th) it may be found necessary to postpone the projected adventure until next season—should not the Articles expected from Bengal arrive within the time prescribed of which great doubts are entertained.

8

CHAPTER VI.

Extract of a private letter, dated the 29th. October 1812,
from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Chairman of the
East India Company reporting the delay of the ships
until the next season.

Factory Records Java
Vol. 67.

The Adventure to Japan has of necessity been delayed till the ensuing season, but I am still sanguine in my expectations of success--The Honble. Court will find on my Proceedings in the Separate Department the correspondence which has taken place with Bengal on the subject, and the concurrence of the Supreme Government in the plans intended to have been pursued by us.

CHAPTER VII.

Extract of a consultation held at Fort William, Calcutta
on the 20th. March 1813 showing correspondence re-
garding supply of articles needed for the expedition
to Japan to sail in June 1813.

Bengal Civil Colonial Consultations
20 March—5 June 1813.

Assistant Secretary at Java
Commercial Service.

No. 6
Asst. Secy. Java dated 15th Jan.

To H. St. G. Tucker Esqr.
Secretary to the Supreme Government
Colonial Department,
Fort William.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council to acquaint you for the information
of the Supreme Government that the undermentioned
articles, more especially the spices [are] essentially ne-
cessary for the Commercial Expedition to Japan and to
request that the same may be purchased on account of
this Government.

500 pieces of Muslin (d'Armorsier)* of different
kinds.
5000 pieces of Patna Cherikas.
200 pieces of fine Muslins (Slamuns)*
120 Peculs of Cloves.
64 Peculs fine sort (Moernogelea)

* See page 38.

As the vessels for Japan should sail in the course of the month of April it is considered of the first importance that these articles should be dispatched to Batavia as soon as may be practicable and I am directed to add that it is absolutely essential to receive the spices in due time, there being none procurable on this Island. It will also be advisable to add any of the other articles which may have been pointed out to the notice of the Supreme Government by Mr. Van Braam.

I have &c.,
(Signed) C. ASSEY,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

Batavia
the 15th January 1813.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be transmitted to the Board of Trade and that they be directed to procure and dispatch with all practicable expedition to Java the articles which were required for a Commercial Adventure to Japan, with the exception of spices, the produce of the Moluccas, for which the Government of Java have been desired to indent on the Resident at Amboyna.

Ordered that the following letter be written to the Government of Java.

No. 7
To Govt. of Java dated 20th March.

To The Honorable
Thomas S. Raffles Esqr.
Lieutenant Governor in Council of Java.

Honble. Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the Assistant Secretary's letter of the 15th January, and to

inform you that orders have been given to the Board of Trade at this Presidency to procure and dispatch to Java with all practicable expedition the articles which are required for a Commercial Adventure to Japan, with the exception of spices, the produce of the Moluccas for which you were requested under date the 31st October, last to indent on the Resident at Amboyna.

The Governor General in Council observes at the same time that as your present application has been so long in reaching this Presidency, little hope can be entertained that the articles can be provided and be conveyed to Java in time to arrive there in the month of April which you seem to consider necessary or highly desirable.

I have &c.,

(Signed) H. St. G. TUCKER.

Secretary to the Government.

Port William
the 20th March 1813.

CHAPTER VIII.

Extract of a consultation held at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 17th. of April 1813 regarding further supplies required by the Government of Java for shipment to Japan.

Bengal Civil Colonial Consultations
20 March—5 June 1813.

Board of Trade
To The Right Honorable
Gilbert Lord Minto
Governor General in Council,
Fort William.

No. 4
Board of Trade dated 12th April.

My Lord,

We duly communicated to the Sub Export Warehouse keeper the instructions of Your Lordship in Council as contained in Mr. Secretary Tucker's letter of the 20th ultimo regarding the provision of muslins required by the Government of Java for a Commercial Adventure to Japan, and have now the honor to lay before your Lordship in Council the enclosed copy of a letter under this day's date received from that officer in reply.

2.—The Sub Export Warehouse keeper states that after the most diligent enquiry he is unable to discover what is the description of muslins denominated D'Armor-sier and Slamans but that he is disposed to think from a reference to the Dutch records at Chinsurah that the first has been erroneously written for the Dutch word Armorsynen (signifying Taffaties or silk goods) and

the latter for Hummums (a Native term for a finer species of calicoes, very different however from "fine muslins") and under the explanation given by that Officer, we are of opinion that Taffaties and Hummums must be meant.

3.—We submit the above mentioned circumstances to the consideration of your Lordship in Council; and propose, with your sanction, the provision of the two last mentioned articles in lieu of muslins.

We are &c.,
(Signed) G. UDNEY,
J. P. LARKINS.

Fort William
12th April 1813.

No. 5
Enclosure.

To George Udny Esqre.
Export Warehouse Keeper.

Sir,

Immediately on the receipt of Mr. Secretary Plowden's letter to your address bearing date the 20th ultimo, I commenced on the enquiries necessary to enable me to carry into effect the instructions of the Board of Trade relative to the provision of certain articles required for a Commercial Adventure to Japan.

2.—On reference to the above letter, you will observe the following articles thus written vizt:—

"500 Pieces of muslin (d'armorsier) of different kinds.

200 Pieces of fine muslins (Slamans)"

3.—Having been unable to obtain at this Presidency any information from gentlemen most conversant in the Java Trade relative to the above two descriptions of muslins, I requested the Commissioner at Chinsurah

(Mr. Forbes) to cause the Dutch Commercial records to be examined.

4. It appears from these records, as well as from oral information that the terms "d'Armorsier" and "Slamans" are not to be found amongst the articles composing the Dutch trade and it is supposed that the first has been erroneously written for the Dutch word *Armosynen* (which means Taffaties or silk goods) and the latter for *Hummums* (a native term for a finer species of calicoes) very different however from "*fine muslins*"—I am the more inclined to trust in this correction, as both the articles of Taffaties and Hummums have regularly composed part of the Dutch supplies to Batavia for the express purpose of their Japan trade.

5.—Unable therefore to reconcile the contradiction which appears in this list from Batavia, I must request to know whether I am to provide 500 pieces of muslins or 500 pieces of Taffaties—200 pieces of fine calicoes or whether it would not be advisable, in order to prevent probable disappointment, to supply both Muslins, Taffaties and Calicoes.

I am &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. BAYLEY,
Sub. E. W. Kr.

Export Warehouse
12th April 1813.

True copy
(Signed) R. C. FLOWDEN,
Secretary.

Ordered, that the Board of Trade be informed that under the circumstances noticed by them, the Governor General in Council approves of their ordering the Sub Export Warehouse Keeper to provide the articles which the Government of Java appear to them to have had in view for consignment to Japan.

CHAPTER IX.

Correspondence concerning the charter of the ships
"Charlotte" and "Mary" for the voyage from Batavia
to Japan and concerning the list of presents for the
Japanese authorities.

Bengal Civil Colonial Consultations
Vol. 49.
19 March--2 April 1814.

Copy

No. 1

To The Honorable T. S. Raffles
Lieutenant Governor
&c., &c., &c.

Honorable Sir,

In consequence of a conversation held yesterday with Mr. Robinson on the necessity of coming to a fixed determination respecting a vessel for the Japan Expedition, which he seems to think should no longer be allowed to remain doubtful and in consequence of his expressing a wish that we should tender the *Charlotte* for that service, on due consideration we are inclined to do so, but at the same time are anxious to avoid interference with any promise that may have heretofore been given to Captain Gardner of the ship *James Drummond*.

In a letter received from Captain Gardner, dated 34th January, he expresses an apprehension that he may not be able to have his ship refitted in sufficient time to arrive to proceed with the expedition, from the pre-occu-

pancy of the docks of Bombay by the ships of war. He still however maintains a hope that he will be able to effect his object, on which account we should have refrained from tendering the *Charlotte*, but for the recommendation of Mr. Robinson, but more especially as the owner has other views for the ship, which will afford her sufficient employment in a different quarter.

We feel much interest in Captain Gardner's success, and knowing that his intended voyage here has no other object, we trust employment will be found for the *Drummond* also, should she arrive in time. We therefore tender the *Charlotte* on the following terms, and hope it will obviate any possibility of embarrassment to Government in arranging the expedition.

The *Charlotte's* measurement is 723½ tons; she is well and sufficiently found, in perfect condition, and in all respects fully adequate to the voyage, with an experienced and steady Commander. The terms we propose are seven thousand (7,000) Spanish Dollars per mensem, that Batavia shall be her port of discharge, and that if any additional premium of insurance is required on account of the unusual voyage she is engaged in, that the same shall be borne by Government.

As the owners have strongly urged the immediate dispatch of the *Charlotte*, we shall continue her loading till favored with your reply, and beg it may be granted as soon as possible, that unnecessary inconvenience and expence may be avoided.

We have the honor to be &c., &c.,

(Signed) SERRAPPELL & CO.

A true copy

(Signed) J. DU PUY

Deputy Secretary to Government.

Batavia

23rd March 1813.

Copy
No. 2

To Messrs. Shrapnell & Skelton
Merchants,
Batavia.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your tender of the ship *Charlotte*, I am directed to acquaint you that Government accept the same, with the exception of the rate of freight, which is to be 6,600 Spanish Dollars per month, instead of 7000 Spanish Dollars agreeably to a personal arrangement since made with Mr. Maughan.

The vessel is to be subject to such examination as Government may direct, and the commander, officers and crew are to be subject to the approval of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and to be bound by such stipulations and restrictions as the peculiar nature of the voyage and undertaking may require.

I have the honor to be &c., &c.,
(Signed) J. DU PUY
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Batavia
1st April 1813.

A true copy
(Signed) J. DU PUY
Deputy Secretary to Government.

[Here followed a letter from "Thos. Maughan for Messrs. Shrapnell and Skelton", dated Batavia, 1 April 1813, accepting the terms as above; a certificate of the survey of the vessel; and a letter from the Secretary to Government, Batavia, dated 9 April 1813, stating that the ship will be freighted by Government].

Copy
No. 6

To C. Assey Esqr.
Secretary to Government.

Sir,

We have the honor to reply to your letter of the 9th instant addressed to Mr. Maughan, stating the ship *Charlotte* will be freighted by Government at the rate of six thousand six hundred (6,600) Spanish Dollars per mensem, and stipulating that the officers, and crew, shall be subject to such restrictions as the peculiar nature of the voyage, and undertaking may require, to which we fully assent on the part of the owners of the ship, Messrs. Forbes and Company of Bombay.

We enclose a Charter Party of affreightment filled up according to the terms agreed upon, and request it may be executed if approved by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that we may be enabled to forward a copy of the same for the information of the owners.

We have also to request on the part of Captain Brown, the master of the ship *Charlotte*, that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to order his being supplied with whatever information and charts can be afforded by any of the Public Officers, from the Records of the late Government, respecting the Navigation of the Coast of Japan, as all he has yet been able to acquire, seem unsatisfactory and deficient.

We have the honor to be &c., &c.,
(Signed) SHRAPNELL & CO.

(A true copy)

(Signed) J. DU PUY
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Batavia
17 April 1813.

Copy

No. 7

To Charles Assey Esqr.

Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Accompanying I have the honor to transmit the particulars of the cargoes of the ships *Charlotte* and *Mary*, with lists of presents under the charge of Mr. Wardenaar, at the same time I beg leave to report the departure of the ships for their destination.

From the exertions and unwearied attention of Messrs. Goldman and Van Reenen, who were joined with me in the selection and shipping the adventure for Japan, I hope the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor will pardon me recommending some remuneration for those gentlemen, but particularly the former, who sacrificed much valuable time from his other important avocations in forwarding the service.

I have the honor to be &c., &c.,

(Signed) WM. ROBINSON

President of the Committee for
the Japan Voyage.

Batavia

22nd June 1813.

(A true copy)

(Signed) J. DU PUY

Deputy Secretary to Government.

[There follows "An Account---Vizt.," which is practically the same as "Adventure to Japan", No. 7, copied from Factory Records, China, Vol. 195].

LIST OF PRESENTS [AND] GOODS FOR JAPAN FOR HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

	Sp. Dr.	Sp. Dr. Cts.
1 Batavia almanack	5	
2 Cattys of Egyptian mummy.....	37	
1 day and night spy glass.....	100	
1 lb. of white arsenic.....	5	
1 lb. of red arsenic.....	5	
20 Thornback skins	11	
5 Cattys unburnt and impure spelter of zinc. }	30	
5½ Cattys burnt and pure spelter or zinc }		
6 plants of Penang trees. }	Duplicate.....	92
6 " " Pepper trees. }		
6 " " Sappan wood. }		
6 " " Long pepper. }		
6 " " Rattons. }		
6 " " Wool. }		
3 " " Cinnamon. }		
3 " " Cardamom. }		
3 " " Horse tail. }		
Seeds of a plant (commonly called Chinese letter	8	
4 Civet cats	8	
10 birds (called) Glattig.....	1	
20 sheep	280	582

FOR MAGARTROETI TDSOCMI NO CAMMI SAMMA — GOVERNOR OF NANGASACKY.

4 Pieces Red and Blue double cloths.....	667.45	
1 Spy glass with its feet.....	200	
3 Spy glasses	95	
1 Day and night spy glass.....	75	
2 War books.....	35	
10 Polished Liquor Decanters.....	20	
20 large and small gold gilt wine glasses...	40	
4 Hanging vase lamps.....	60	
20 Polished glass plates.....	40	
1 carpet	12	
4 Ounces of Cochenial.....	16	
Carried forward.....Sp. Drs.	1269.45	582

	Sp. Dr.	Sp. Dr. Cts.
Brought forward	1260.45	582
10 Small polished coverlids.....	70	
1 Table Watch.....	250	
1 Piece Magnet Stone.....	25	
14 Birds (called) Bengal Chirry }	10	
6 Birds (called) Ghattig. }		
2 Birds (called) Rea	24	1648.45

FOR MATSUDAVIA DJSIE NO CAMMT SAMMA
GOVERNOR OF NANGASACKY.

2 Pieces Black Cloths	61.74	
2 " Yellow Cloths	103.68	
2 " Green Cloths	108.63	
5 large polished plates.....	20	
2 Silver pocket watches.....	70	
5 Cattys Emplastrum of Corsium.....	5	
15 " of Venetians Thereak.....	21	
1 Geography book	45	
2 Spy glasses	50	
2 Carpets	24	
1 Globe	38.50	
1 Catty Bloodstone or Cananial.....	10	
1 " of Oil Succine.....	5	
1 Table Watch.....	130	
8 Ells European Silver Stuffs with flowers.	57	
41 1/2 Ells of Silver Mohair.....	36	
10 Pieces of 1st sort of red chintz.....	230	
5 Pieces of 1st sort of Persian leather where of 2 red and 3 green.....	20	
2 Looking glasses.....	120	
6 Pictures	210	
10 Large and small polished coverlids porin- gers	50	
10 Gold flowered Liquor Decanters.....	100	
20 Gold flowered small wine glasses.....	40	
10 Polished plates	20	
3 Cattys of 1st sort Saffron.....	225	
30 Panes window glasses.....	15	
10 Birds (called) Bengal Chirry.....	5	
Carried forward	1820.55	2230.45

	Sp. Dr.	Sp. Dr. Crs.
Brought forward	1820.55	2230.45
3 Birds (called) Beo.....	36	
3 Kacatoes	36	
3 Red Looree.....	36	
3 Green do.	36	1964.55

FOR TAKAKI SAKSEMON SAMMA RENT MASTER.

2 Batavia Pigeons }		10
2 Bengal Pigeons }		

FOR JAKSISE KUSAYAMON SAMMA COMMISSARY
OF THE TREASURY.

½ lb. Oil of Almonds.....	5	
6 Bengal Chirrys }	6	
6 White head Glattig }		
6 Paraquets	24	35

FOR TAKAKI SEYMON SAMMA COMMISSARY
OF THE TREASURY.

12 Chars	25	
3 Pieces fine white Dorons.....	92.24	
3 Watch springs	90	
1 Watch chain	19.24	
1 Plated Salver	30.77	257.25

FOR TOCKOEDA DAYNOSIO SAMMA
UPPER BURGER MASTER

3 Pieces Thornback skins.....	1.75	
1 Green Lorie	12	
1 Red Lorie	12	25.75
Carried forward		4523.00

Brought forward..... 4523.00

FOR TAKASENIA SIROBY SAMMA
UPPER BURGER MASTER

5 Pieces Turkish Leather	20	
5 Panes window glasses.....	2.50	
1 Small Globe	38.50	
27 Books of drawings of various birds and animals	81	
3 Long and narrow wine glasses.....	3	
1 Green Lorie	12	
1 Red Lorie	12	
10 Glattig }	5	174
10 Bengal Chirry }		

FOR TAKASIMA SAKLEY SAMMA
UPPER BURGER MASTER.

	Sp. Dr.	Sp. Dr. Cts.
1 Hanging Crown.....	40	
1 Musical Table Watch.....	150	
1 Red Looree	12	
1 Paraquet	4	206

FOR TOCKOEDA SURASEMON SAMMA
UPPER BURGER MASTER.

2½ Ells of Europe Silver Stuffs.....	18	
1 Silver Pocket Watch.....	35	
6 Birds (called) Bengal Chirry.....	00.50	53.50

FOR FISAMATS SIEMBY SAMMA
UPPER BURGER MASTER.

10 Panes of Window glasses.....	5	
1 Civet Cat.....	2	7
Carried forward		4963.50

FOR GOTTO SATARO SAMMA
UPPER BURGER MASTER.

Brought forward		4963.50
2 Thermometers	37.90	
1 Astronomical table of Tybo Steenstra.....	15	
1 Chart of the new discovered world.....	40	
1 Chest containing Surgical Instruments....	80	
4 Birds (called) Bengal Chirry.....	00.50	173.40
		<hr/>

FOR FISAMAT KIFY SAMMA
UPPER BURGER MASTER.

50 Pieces Thornback Skins.....	31.25
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FOR THE COLLEGE OF INTERPRETERS.

■ Reams of Large Royal paper.....	31	
2 Reams of small Royal paper.....	10.62	
1000 Quills	6.47	
2 Dozen black lead pencils.....	1.40	
A quantity of black lead and red ochre pencils	10	
10 Spectails, Iron and copper bound.....	30	
2 Chests containing each 15 case Bottles....	16	
3 Silver Pocket Watches.....	85	
1 Mahogany Liquor Case containing six small gilt bottles filled with liquor and 2 liquor glasses	92.30	
2 Small Thermometers	37.90	
1 Chest containing Europe butter W: Gross 129 lbs.	48	
3 Cattys of Egyptian mummy	38	
10 Cattys of Thereac	15	
½ lb. Oil of cloves.....	5	
5 lbs. of gum Tragacanth.....	15	
1 lb. of Oil Succience.....	15	
½ lb. of Turpentine oil	5	
2 lb. of Salt (<i>sic</i>) Armoniac.....	8	
1 lb. Gum Myrch (<i>sic</i>).....	7.85	
1 lb. Saffron	92.40	
Carried forward	584.94	5168.15

Brought forward	584.94	5168.15
1 lb. Gum Aloe	5	
1 lb. of Merc. Sublim.....	5	
½ lb. of Precipitate	5	
1 lb. of Vitriol Albi	5	
½ lb. of salt armoniac.....	4	
1 spy glass	20	
1 Looking glass 2½ feet long.....	154	
12 Small Oyal Looking glasses.....	55.50	
200 Corks	5	
3 Ells Silver Mohair.....	22	
1 Botanical Dictionary	15	
2 Volumes of Ramphus Hibernia Amboinese Herbary	50	
8 Volumes of Chornels Dictionary.....	80	
2 Volumes Description of Stars and Planets.	30	
1 Great Atlas with 103 charts.....	100	
1 Pocket Atlas	15	
1 Palma Dictionary	40	
1 Marin Dictionary	20	
1 English and Dutch Dictionary.....	30	
1 Marine Almanac	10	
2 Silver Watch chains and keys.....	7.20	
3 Plants of Cinnamon Trees. } 3 " (called) Horsetail. } 3 " of Paochoch. } 3 " of Cardamon. } 3 " of Penang. }	34	
		1292.00*
		6460.15

Batavia June 22 1813.

(Signed) J. G. BAUER

Accountant

■ Note there is an error in the addition of the cost of the presents for the College of Interpreters.

LIST OF GOODS FOR THE USE OF THE OFFICERS &c., AT JAPAN.

	Sp. Dr. Crs.
■ Batavian Almanac	5.---
2 Reams Royal paper	31.---
■ „ Demy paper	10.62.---
4 „ Foolscap paper	20.72.---
2 „ Post paper	
1 Ream Blotting Paper.....	2.6.1.---
1 Ream Cartridge Paper.....	5.40.---
2 lbs. Red sealing wax.....	10.---
1000 Quills	6.47.---
24 Bundles Black Ink Powder.....	2.---
12 Bundles Red Ink Powder.....	2.---
4 Penknives	1.36.---
2 Dozen of Pensils	1.40.---
4 Pieces India Rubbers	4.96.---
48 lbs. of Spanish Green	95.---
290 lbs. of Nails.....	57. 4.---
4 half or 2 Leaguers of Arrack 2nd Sort.....	100.---
2 half Leaguers of Lamp Oil containing 374 cans....	32.66.---
2 half Leaguers of Salt.....	2.---
2 Barrels of Tar.....	50.---
2 Barrels of Pitch.....	40.---
1 Chest of medicines	234.50.---
48 Bottles Leaguers of Sorts.....	100.80.---
80 „ of Gin or 14 Gallons.....	51.33.---
576 „ or 48 dozens of Claret.....	960.---
6 Cases of Butter.....	288.---
7 Cases of Candles.....	70.---
24 Bottles of Sweet Oil.....	48.---
250 lbs. of Coffee.....	12.---
6 lbs. of Mace.....	24.---
12 lbs. of Nutmegs.....	24.---
12 lbs. of cloves.....	12.---
2 Coils of Ropes weighing 466 lbs.....	109.51.---
4 Pieces red Collars }	65.87.---
2 Pieces blue Collars }	
1 Blue Palempore.....	10.---
2 White Palempores	16.---
1 Piece white linen.....	14.---
2 lbs. of Yarn	1.98.---
20 Brushes	8.60.---
Carried Forward	2530.86.---

Brought Forward	2530.86,—	
		Sp. Dr. Cts.
23 yards of yellow embossed cloves (sic? cloths) with flowers	48.86,—	
■ Rolls Dungarees.	} For the Apothecary {	
3 lbs. of Radix Gintain.		31.33,—
■ lbs. of Bare Laure.		50.—,—
2 lbs. of Bare Janepe.		20.—,—
2 Pieces White Salempores.		
600 lbs. of Gun-powder and several collors for the use and for salute on board of the ships at Japan. }	calculated....	300.—,—
Total Spanish Dollars.....		<u>2997.17,—*</u>

Batavia June 22 1813.

(Signed) J. G. BAUER

Accountant.

* There is an error in addition.

CHAPTER X.

Extract from a letter, dated the 30th. June 1813, from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Chairman of the East India Company reporting the departure of the two ships, "Charlotte" and "Mary" for Japan.

Factory Records Java
Vol. 67.

63.—Your Honorable Committee has already been acquainted with the causes which prevented the intended Commercial Adventure to Japan during the last year, but I have now the pleasure of reporting that it has been undertaken, and that two ships sailed for Japan in the middle of this month, having on board a Cargo as nearly as possible assorted, in conformity to what has hitherto been usual.

64.—This Adventure has been conducted on the plan and arrangements originally proposed, and which have received the sanction of the Supreme Government. From the nature of the Japanese character and customs it is impossible to calculate with certainty on the success of this speculation, but its importance and profits are so great as fully to justify the attempt, and we have no reason to apprehend a failure beyond the general uncertainty that exists, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances above alluded to.

CHAPTER XI.

Extract of Notes of the Arrangements made by Lord Minto for the occupation and Administration of the Affairs of Java, and of the principal subjects treated of in the Dispatches from the Lieutenant Governor of that Island;—dated India Office, Secret and Political Department 7 October 1813.

Factory Records Java
Vol. 65.

Trade to Japan.

Mr. Raffles had made an arrangement for continuing the commercial intercourse formerly carried on by the Dutch with Japan, which it appears had been suspended since 1809. Mr. Raffles prevailed upon Mr. Wardenaar, a Dutch Gentleman of great respectability, to proceed to Nagasaki for the purpose of promoting this object, granting him a commission of 20 per cent. on the profits of the voyage. Dr. Ainslie was to accompany Mr. Wardenaar in the avowed capacity of Surgeon of the ship, but the real object of his appointment was to procure information and to make the necessary arrangements for the continuation of the Trade.

Circumstances, however, had arisen to induce Mr. Raffles to postpone the execution of this plan.

The staple commodity imported by the Dutch from Japan was copper which yielded a very considerable profit.

CHAPTER XII.

Letter from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Governor General of India, 23rd. September 1813, enclosing copies of the instructions issued to the various members of the Mission to Japan. Enclosure I. to VI.

Bengal Civil Colonial Consultations
Jan.—Feb. 1814.
Vol. 47.

No. 22
Lt. Govr. of Java dated 23rd September.

Lieutenant Governor of Java

To the Right Honorable Gilbert Earl of Minto
Governor General in Council
Fort William.

My Lord,

I have the honor of submitting to your Lordship Copies of the Instructions delivered to Mr. Wardenaar and to Dr. Ainslie of their proceeding with the commercial adventure to Japan. The particulars of the Cargoes shipped on this occasion have already been transmitted.

2. These Instructions being drawn out in conformity with the principles stated in my former dispatches, and in your Lordships reply (as recorded in the Proceedings noted in the Margin) [no entry] it becomes only necessary to solicit your Lordships approval of the arrangements made and allowances granted on this occasion.

3. The nature of the undertaking is so extraordinary that no precedent could be adapted from common circumstances: should it succeed, and should a commerce be opened with Japan its profits and consequences must far overbalance the Expenses which are incurred in the attempt, and should it even fail, I confidently trust and believe that this endeavor to extend the national commerce will be deemed not unworthy the liberality and extensive views of the British Government in India.

I have &c.,

(Signed) THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Batavia

23d September 1813.

ENCLOSURE I

To William Wardenaar, Esquire,
&ca., &ca., &ca.

Sir,

The Cargoes provided for Japan having been embarked on Board the Ships destined for that Voyage, you will without loss of time proceed on the Commission with which you are charged, respecting which I rely so implicitly on your information and judgement that I deem it unnecessary to give you any detailed instructions.

Your first object will be after an explicit avowal of the circumstances which have taken place with regard to the incorporation of Holland with France, and the consequent transfer of this Colony to the present authority, to obtain permission through the medium of the Japanese and Dutch Commissioners for entering the harbour and effecting the commercial objects of the voyage. In the course of your communication with the Japanese it is recommended to you to avoid the mention of the hostilities, which in consequence of the existence of the French power, took place in Java, but such information might, with a people so excessively jealous and ignorant, have the effect of creating alarm, and an entire misconception of the views and intentions of the British Government which, as far as regards Japan, are exclusively confined to the continuance of the commercial intercourse; but I cannot point out to you a better guide for the nature of your communications than the sentiments expressed in the Proclamation of the Right Honorable Lord Minto, under date the 4th August, and what must be the grateful feelings of every Dutchman of this Island

for the protection which has been afforded them in the late time of calamity.

On the attainment of this first and very important point of your Mission your next attention is directed to the obtaining a permission for the future continuance of the Trade between Java and Japan.

Mr. Ainslie proceeds with you in the ostensible capacity of Surgeon to the Factory but as he will also assist you with his counsel and advice in such cases as may be necessary, it will be incumbent on you to inform him of the nature and extent of all your communications with the Japanese. This gentleman is to be left at Japan on your departure as Commissioner on the part of this Government, in such ostensible selection, however, as may by you and him jointly be considered as most advisable, and in the event of your obtaining permission for the continuance of the trade with Japan.

A personal salary of 1,000 Spanish dollars per mensem will be granted to you during the continuance of your Commission, which is calculated not to exceed six months. An advance of three months will be made here, and the remainder may be liquidated at Japan if required to cover your expenses in maintaining the dignity of your situation there, and in the event of your not succeeding in the final object of your Commission, this salary is to be considered as in full of all remuneration for your services as Commissioner.

Should it turn out, contrary to expectation, that after a cautious communication from you to the Japanese Government, permission to enter the harbour and trade may not be granted, you are still, as far as may be prudent, to endeavour to communicate with the Dutch servants, and if all efforts to obtain a regular intercourse are frustrated, you are authorised in concert with Doctor Ainslie to attempt the attainment of such a partial admission as may serve to prevent the entire failure of the present mercantile speculation and to keep alive the inter-

est which may render the probability of future attempts more successful. In such a plausible case you may rely on your exertions being recompensed by the usual liberality of the British Government.

Should it appear absolutely necessary for the furtherance of the objects in view that you should remain for one season at Japan you are authorized to do so, and you will consider the enclosed public instructions as your guide in all cases where the same may not be superseded by these secret orders.

I am &c., &c.,

(Signed) THOS. S. RAFFLES,

Buitenzorg
9th June 1813.

ENCLOSURE II

To David Ainslie, Esqre. M.D.

Sir,

As I have after much consideration selected you to proceed to Japan ostensibly as surgeon to the factory there, but in reality for the purpose of effecting the political objects of transferring to the British Government the trade heretofore exclusively enjoyed by the Dutch with the Empire, and obtaining every possible information of the nature and resources of the country with the means of obtaining a more extensive and advantageous intercourse, I conceive that I cannot put you in fuller possession of my sentiments on the subject than by enclosing for your information the copy of a despatch which I have addressed to the Supreme Government on the subject with their reply thereto.

Copies of the instructions given to Mr. Wardenaar are also enclosed, from which you will observe that I have intrusted that gentleman with the entire management of the first communications and continuation of the trade as long as it may be necessary to disguise from the Japanese Government the political changes which have taken place here.

But as soon as in your opinion a direct intercourse between the British Government and the Japanese may be attempted with safety, the intermediate interference of a Dutch agent will of course in a material degree be superseded.

It is impossible for me in this place to define the exact period at which your interference may be advisable or to limit the extent to which it should be carried as the necessity or propriety of either must naturally arise from

circumstances on which it is now wholly impracticable to calculate; but it will be evident to you that the first and most important point of the whole transaction rests with Mr. Wardenaar and that all interference on your part should be as delicate and unobtrusive as possible until he may have effected the objects exclusively expected from him, and that the transfer of the superintending authority from him to you shall appear as the obvious result of his measures, but it will be your duty to take especial care throughout that no possible advantage is lost for the British Government or unexpected intrigue permitted to supersede the main object of the enterprise.

You will be a correct judge how far the introduction of the Bengal Company or the English name, or a full communication of all the political events which have taken place may affect the continuance of European intercourse, and it must be left to your discretion to limit (*sic*) or extend the attempts which may be made in negotiating with the Japanese; and I am further perfectly aware of the very delicate situation in which you will stand in preventing the compromise of the British character at the same time that the trade may possibly be limited under the restriction of an exclusive intercourse with Dutchmen, which as a temporary measure in the failure of further views, it may still be advisable to submit rather than to forego all intercourse whatever.

If there is one point more than another to which I would direct your most particular attention it is that of obtaining by conciliatory means the most decided and imperceptible influence over Mr. Wardenaar and the whole of the Dutch factory, and that literally all their actions should spring from your suggestions, at the same time that they feel themselves as acting independently, and with the view of enabling you to obtain with more certainty this influence over the inferior Dutch servants as well as over the Japanese interpreters whose interest you must by all means obtain, you are authorized to expend such sums on account of Secret Service as may be

suited to the occasion and in the event of your not being enabled with sufficient delicacy to their jealousy, that the distribution of money on the spot might awaken injury to the cordiality above adverted to (*sic*), it may perhaps be necessary that I should in this place state that any recommendations for increase of pay, for pensions or presents that may be forwarded to Batavia by you will meet my attention and ready compliance.

The fullest and most detailed information on every point connected with the commercial intercourse and political state of the country will be expected from you by the return ships and by every subsequent opportunity that may offer, and I am satisfied that you will duly appreciate and not disappoint the confidence with which you are thus entrusted with the establishment of an interest in Japan, the importance and extent of which is perhaps only to be equalled by the delicacy and difficulty of its attainment.

Until a permanent arrangement is made with respect to the Establishment at Japan, you are authorized to draw an allowance of one thousand Spanish dollars per mensem.

I am &c., &c.

(Signed) THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Buitenzorg
9th June 1813.

True copies

C. A. GREY

Secy. to Govt.

[Endorsed]

Enclosure No. 2

Instructions to Mr. Wardenaar and Dr. Ainslie

Date[d] 9 June 1813.

In Govr. Raffles's Letter to the Secret Committee
of 11th February 1814.

Received per *Isabella* 23rd Sept. 1814.

ENCLOSURE III

To W. Wardenaar Esq.
Commission to Japan.

Sir,

Agreeably to your proposal I have made the following appointments. Captain Voorman to proceed with you to Japan with a salary of 500 Spanish Dollars per Month, and a further donation of 2000 Spanish Dollars on his return in the event of the adventure being successful.

Abraham Wardenaar to be your Private Secretary with a salary of 150 Spanish Dollars per Month.

For the Office at Japan.

S. InnenScribe
J. M. Gratianan
T. BanitioonClerks
T. B. Von Sechensteen

On the salary fixed by the former Government for these Offices, until the new organization of the Office shall have taken place.

I am &c.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

Batavia
4th June 1813.

A true Copy

(Signed) C. ASSEY

Secy. to Govt.

The salaries of the future establishment at Japan are fixed as follows:—

	Sp. Drs. per Month
Resident to receive at Batavia.....	650
a Storekeeper	35
a Writer	32
a Surveyor	30
Six Clerks	100
Two Sailors	24
	<hr/>
	871

On the other hand the Regulation will be abolished which granted to the Resident Spanish Dollars 7,722 on that which he received beyond the cost of 700 Peculs of Copper 643½. So that the salaries will in fact amount to Sp. Drs. 227½.

The Demurrage Memoirs of 1802 will continue as it is, if there be no necessity for a change, however they will have permission to receive 500 Bottles of Red Wine additional.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

A true Copy

(Signed) C. ASSEY
Secy. to Govt.

ENCLOSURE II

To the Senior Merchant

Hendric droff (*sic*) Junior
Chief of the Commerce at
Japan.

Sir,

I inform you by these letters that the former Opperhoofd of Japan and Counsellor of the Indies, Mr. William Wardenaar proceeds with two vessels freighted to Japan in a Commission to inform the Japanese Government of the changes which have taken place in Holland and in this Colony.

You will consequently place yourself under his immediate orders. You will perceive the nature of the Cargoes from the Invoices delivered to Mr. Wardenaar.

I am &c.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

Batavia
4th June 1813.

A true Copy

(Signed) C. ASSIEY

Secy. to Govt.

ENCLOSURE P

To W. Wardenaar Esqr.

Sir,

As the ships for Japan are reported ready to proceed, and the arrangements are now concluded, I cannot allow you to depart without impressing upon you in the strongest manner the necessity of a cordial and unreserved communication with Dr. Ainslie. I cannot have the least doubt whatever of your attending to this essential point, but it is so important that an official communication on the subject seems to be required to all the parties proceeding and the same intimation which I now make to you has been made to Dr. Ainslie.

It is to be clearly understood that although Dr. Ainslie proceeds ostensibly in his professional capacity, he is on no occasion whatever to be called upon or considered in that view, and that whenever you may return from Japan in the event of the success of the Enterprise, Dr. Ainslie will remain with the same authority and rank with which you are now invested. I have every confidence in your delicacy and attention to this part of your Instructions and am assured you will see how much this success depends on the cordiality between you, and you may be perfectly certain on the other hand that Dr. Ainslie will not in any manner interfere while it continues necessary that you should appear and act as the sole Agent of the British Government.

I am &c.

Batavia
9th June 1813.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

True Copy

(Signed) C. ASSEY
Secy. to Govt.

Agreement concerning the Cargo sent to Japan.

As the Merchandize, particularly the Sugar, consigned to Japan this year is not precisely of the same quality and value which the former Government usually sent, in consequence of the necessity, which has in the present case existed, of purchasing the Cargo from individuals and of taking what was in the Market, without an opportunity of selection Mr. Wardenaar the Commissioner is exempted from all responsibility to Government for those difficulties which may be found to arise therefrom, and in like responsibility if the price allowed by the Japanese should be less than before even though the proceeds should on that account be found insufficient for the whole of the Return Cargo.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

Batavia
9th June 1813.

True Copy

(Signed) C. ASSIEY
Secy. to Govt.

ENCLOSURE I

To the President &c. of the Committee of Supra Cargoes
Canton.

Gentlemen,

A Commercial Adventure having been resolved upon with a view to make known to the Japanese the changes which have occurred in the political situation of Holland and of Java, and to establish if possible a Commercial intercourse with the British Government, it has been determined to dispatch two Ships (the *Charlotte* and *Mary*) with a Cargo approaching as nearly as could be provided to what has hitherto been sent from Java to Japan and the Commission is entrusted to the Superintendence of Mr. Wardenaar, a Dutch Gentleman, formerly Resident at Japan, accompanied by Dr. Ainslie as Coadjutor in the undertaking.

In order to prevent the total failure of the adventure Mr. Wardenaar is instructed if it should be found impracticable to open a Commerce with the Japanese, to proceed to China, where, as the cargo consists in a great measure of articles which would be saleable in China, it would be more advantageous to the Public Interests to dispose of it than to return with it to Java. I have therefore the honor to request that in the event of these ships failing in the attempt at Japan and arriving in China, you will have the goodness to receive the cargoes, and dispose of the same on account of the Honorable Company, at such price as can be procured for them placing the amount to the credit of this Government.

From every information that can be obtained, we have every reason to hope for success in this present ad-

venture, but, with a view to guard against possible failure the present arrangement is suggested as being most beneficial in that event to the general interest.

I have &c.

(Signed) THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Batavia
16th June 1813.

A true Copy

(Signed) C. ASSIEY

Secy. to Govt.

CHAPTER XIII.

Letter from the Government of India to the Government of Java, dated the 29th. January 1814, deprecating the high expenses involved in the expedition to Japan but hoping for a successful issue.

No. 29

To Secy. at Java dated 29th January 1814.

To C. Assey Esqr.

Secretary to the Government of Java.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor bearing date the 23d September, with the Documents mentioned to accompany it; and I have His Lordships Commands to offer the following remarks on the subject of this Dispatch.

2.—The Governor General in Council does not possess, sufficient information with regard to the present state of Japan to be enabled to estimate the difficulty of establishing a commercial Intercourse with that Country, or to appreciate the advantages of such an intercourse, should the attempt to establish it prove successful.

3.—The Governor General in Council observes that the expense incidental to the undertaking is likely to be very considerable, far exceeding the amount which this Government would have thought it prudent to sanction for the purpose of making an experiment, the success of which appears to be so uncertain independently of the

cost of the goods, of the hire of the ships, and of the monthly salaries allowed to the different persons employed on this service. His Lordship in Council observes that the Lieutenant Governor has undertaken to grant eventually a very large gratuity (50,000 Dollars) to Mr. Wardenaar, as well as pensions and gratuities to various other individuals whose agency may be employed in promoting the success of the undertaking.

4.—The Governor General in Council is disposed, therefore to doubt whether the expense is not disproportioned to the value of the object contemplated; and altho' His Lordship in Council has great confidence in the prudence and judgement of the Lieutenant Governor, he cannot concur altogether in the propriety of his engaging in so expensive an undertaking without having more satisfactory grounds for assuming that the experiment was likely to succeed and that the advantages to be derived from an intercourse with Japan, were likely to be such as to justify great pecuniary sacrifices in the prosecution of the attempt to establish it.

5.—The Governor General in Council is of opinion that without some such assurance, it would have been more prudent to have confined the undertaking to a very limited scale, and that it would have been sufficient to have sent, in the first instance, a single Vessel, with a cargo of small value, for the purpose of ascertaining the disposition of the officers of the Dutch Factory, as well as the disposition of the Japan Government to admit a commercial intercourse with Java under the circumstances of the late change in the administration of that Colony.

6.—Cut off as the Officers of the Dutch Factory are from all their natural connections it is not probable that they would be adverse to the reestablishment of an intercourse, from which they might experience, and from which they could not possibly sustain any disadvantage. Their alarm and jealousy may, indeed, be excited by the

indirect means pursued by the Government of Java for the purpose of introducing the Agency of the British Resident Dr. Ainslie; and if they should suspect, as they are likely to do, that it is intended to substitute ultimately the Agency of this Officer for their own, they will no doubt have an interest in counteracting him, and in defeating all the objects of the enterprize. The Governor General in Council is therefore of opinion that a greater degree of confidence, and a more open and candid proceeding towards the Dutch Factory would have been better calculated to promote the success of the undertaking.

7.- The jealous character of the Government of Japan would, it may be apprehended, create obstacles to the establishment of a friendly understanding between that Government and the British Government of Java; but the Governor General in Council is by no means satisfied that the clandestine proceeding which has been resorted to will not be likely in the end to aggravate the difficulty. It is not to be supposed that the Japanese can long remain ignorant of the change which has taken place in the administration of the late possessions of the Dutch in the Eastern Seas, and if they should discover hereafter that a disingenuous artifice has been practised to introduce our Agents into their country it is to be apprehended that they would resent the imposition, and feel little disposed to continue an intercourse with us. Upon these considerations the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the attempt to establish an intercourse should have been open and avowed, that it should have been in the first instance at a small expense, and that if serious obstacles were found to exist the idea should for the time have been relinquished. Failure in this case could not have been attended with any very bad consequences, while, if the experiment succeeded we should have had greater reason to rely on the permanency of the benefits resulting from it.

The Governor General in Council has deemed it pro-

per to furnish the Government of Java with the sentiments of this Government on the measure undertaken by the Lt. Governor; but His Lordship in Council will be happy to find that the event has not justified his apprehensions, and that the enterprise has been productive of advantages fully sufficient to indemnify the Government for the very heavy expenses attending it.

I have &c.

(Signed) H. St. G. TUCKER,
Secy. to Govt.

Fort William
the 29 January 1814.

CHAPTER XIV.

Extract of a secret letter from Sir Stamford Raffles to the East India Company, dated the 8th. February 1814, reporting the true object of the expedition to be the introduction of English trade to Japan.

Factory Records Java

Vol. 9

Letters, &c. from Bantam &c.

Of Palembang and Banca it is unnecessary to speak further, as the question has already come under the Superior Authorities. . . . but there is more immediate necessity of drawing the line with regard to the Factory at Japan.

From the peculiar circumstances in which this Factory was placed, the influence of the British Arms could not there be felt or admitted. Negotiation and political arrangement could alone effect the object we have in view, and a policy altogether distinct from what might have been pursued in Java and it's immediate Dependencies has from insurmountable necessity been adopted.

Our object in negotiations with the Japanese Government is the free admission of the British Trade to that Island—while the interests of Java only would be accomplished in being able to resume the Trade on the exclusive privilege heretofore attached to it—but it appears that this cannot be effected in any way suitable to the honor and dignity of the British Government. It must either be carried on under false colours or abandoned—and if it be possible to take advantage of the communication which through Java is open to Japan for the purpose of establishing a British connection—is such a connection to be considered an appendage to the Colony? Administering the Government of Java, the interests of that Colony might be sufficiently attended to were the

Trade to Japan carried on under Dutch Colours, but as I have stated above, a continuation of that practice would not be honorable, and yet it is only through the means we possess by holding Java that we are enabled to communicate.

Necessity, honor and policy therefore require that in whatever may regard our connection with Japan, the general interests of the British Empire be considered rather than the local interests and advantages of the Colony which I am appointed to superintend. Had I not assumed this principle of action, the late Expedition to Japan might have been conducted exclusively by Dutch Colonists and the English have remained as ignorant at this day of the nature of the Establishment there as the national jealousy of the Dutch could wish to make it—a more extensive policy however has been pursued, and if persevered in, it promises eventually to be successful.

We are gradually undermining the exclusive administration of a Dutch Factory and may possibly be able to supersede it by an English one—but this cannot in the present uncertain state of Java be effected by the Chief Authority of that Colony, unless he acts on more enlarged views than the immediate interests of that Colony may require.

From the nature of the Japan trade, the cargoes must for some time be furnished from Batavia and it is essential that the vessels sail from that Port until our influence may be permanently established at Nangasaki. The possession of Java is therefore a *sine qua non* in our early intercourse, and without the interference of the Local Government, it would be impossible to carry it on—but if our views are directed as they naturally must be, to the establishment of a permanent footing in Japan, and to the future extension of that valuable trade from one or two ships in the year to perhaps eight, ten, or even more, the authority and immediate superintendence of the Supreme British Authority in India seems necessary to direct it.

CHAPTER XV.

Letter from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, dated the 11th. February 1814, reporting the successful return of the ships sent to Japan, and enclosing the reports of the Commissioners with his own comments. Enclosures I. to X.

To The Honorable
The Secret Committee
of the East India Company
London.

Honorable Sirs,

In former Advices I adverted to the Commercial Adventure to Japan, and the measures taken for the transfer to the British Government of the Trade heretofore exclusively enjoyed by the Dutch and for opening to the manufactures of Great Britain the supply of that extensive empire in exchange for the valuable Commodities that may be received in return.

I have now the satisfaction to inform you, that the first difficulty is overcome, and if the result of the expedition has not included all the objects contemplated, it has paved the way to a further and more decisive attempt with every prospect of success.

3.—In forwarding the Reports of the Gentlemen employed on this occasion I shall consider the nature and value of the Trade to Japan, the result of experience gained by the recent Mission, and the manner in which the British Interests may in all probability become firmly established in that Quarter.

4. For more immediate reference a Copy of my address to the Supreme Government* and their reply thereto with the Instructions* to Dr. Ainslie and Mr. Wardenaar are annexed—From these it will be observed that the first and most important point of reopening the Communication which has ceased for your years, and under the political circumstances which had taken place was peculiarly delicate and dangerous was entrusted to Mr. Wardenaar whose former residence in the Office of Director at Japan, and personal acquaintance with the manners and usages of the Country had occasioned him to be selected for the Mission, and although it was directed that a Cordial Communication on every political point should be made to Dr. Ainslie, it was necessary that Mr. Wardenaar should appear to be the leading personage until the establishment of a British Agency was authorized by the Japanese Government.

5.—Under these Instructions the Ships sailed for Japan in the end of June last, and arrived there on the 24th July.

6.—The Enclosure No. 2** contains the Reports of Dr. Ainslie, and in No. 3 will be found the detailed statement of Mr. Wardenaar regarding the Mission, the result of which may be concisely stated as follows—On their arrival they found the Commercial Director Mr. Doeff averse to acknowledge the British Government, and steadily refusing to deliver over the Factory; it was deemed impracticable, consistently with the safety of the Ships and Crews, to avow the grounds on which they had come, and to enter the harbour under British Colours; but it was agreed that the Annual Trade might be conducted under the usual forms, and that the opportunity would thereby be gained of forwarding the intention of their Mission as circumstances might admit, and in the mean time they would escape from any immediate dan-

* See Chapters III and IV.

** The same as enclosure No. 8. Page 158.

ger, as well as open the way for future communication.

7.-- The following observations of Dr. Ainslie in summing up the result of the Expedition appear so just and well founded that I cannot better explain than in his own words.

"What has been performed, may be summed up in
"the following Articles—The Ships have been rescued
"from the unforeseen and imminent danger with which
"they were threatened—the Commercial objects of the
"Voyage have been accomplished—the Continuance of
"the Trade to Japan on its former footing at least, has
"been provided for—and arrangements have been entered
"into for putting matter in train to secure ultimately
"the introduction of the English—to which is to be added
"a circumstance subservient to this event as an indispen-
"sable preliminary and important in itself in every point
"of view—the doing away in a considerable degree, of
"the violent prejudices entertained against the English
"Character, in that Quarter where alone they could be
"assailed, and among the people whose sentiments on that
"subject are likely to gain ground where it is of most
"importance that they should prevail.

"The further success of the Commission was opposed
"by obstacles the extent of which had not even been sus-
"pected when it proceeded from Batavia nor indeed did
"there exist at the time either the means of learning that
"extent, or of effecting any thing towards surmounting
"the obstacles had they been known to exist. The ulti-
"mate consequences of the Voyage however, are likely to
"prove beneficial, for a real state of the business was per-
"fectly known long before the Ships leaving Dezima, to
"several of the Chief Interpreters, and other Officers of
"the Japanese Government, employed in the Regulation
"of the foreign Trade of Japan—this tacit participation
"on their part was the surest pledge of our safety.—

"Few opportunities were afforded me of Communi-
"cation with them, for which they appeared anxious, but
"the impressions they have received, are I have occasion

"to know upon the whole very favorable and insignificant
 "as it might appear elsewhere to notice the sentiments
 "of a few Public Officers in a single Sea Port of an ex-
 "tensive Empire, in Japan the circumstance is by no
 "means unimportant. Nanga Sacky is the sole point of
 "contact of Japan with foreign Nations, and the senti-
 "ments entertained of foreigners there, are encountered
 "by none of a different character through other channels,
 "but are propagated directly to the Capital through the
 "established official course, where they may be presumed
 "to influence the opinions of the Governor of Nangasacky
 "resident at Jedo, who possesses the entire control of the
 "Department, comprising every description of foreign
 "relations, and who has a considerable personal interest
 "in the advantages derived from the foreign Trade of
 "the Kingdom.

"It may not be out of place to notice a very unusual
 "mark of favor on the part of the Emperor in his accept-
 "ing the whole of the presents for his own use --with the
 "single exception of the Elephant,* which was regar led
 "as a very flattering testimony of regard--and was de-
 "clined I believe, entirely in consequence of some diffi-
 "culties started to the conveying the Animal to Jedo."*

8.--Under the circumstances which are represented,
 Mr. Wardenaar appears to have been justified in depart-
 ing from the strict tenor of his Instructions--these ex-
 pressly mention "Your first object will be after an ex-
 "plicit avowal of the circumstances that have taken place
 "with regard to the incorporation of Holland with
 "France, and the consequent transfer of the Colony to its
 "present Authority, to obtain permission &c." and it
 might have been dangerous to have risked at the moment
 a sudden declaration of the real state of the case.--

* It is interesting to remember that the Spaniards in Manila
 sent a present of an elephant to Hideyoshi Toyotomi in 1596.

* Yedo, now Tokyo.

Vide Letter dated 9th June 1813.

9.—When however the Communication had once been opened, it is by no means so evident that the difficulty might not have been afterwards surmounted, had not the Agreement then concluded with Mr. Doeff, rendered a deviation impossible. And it is in this part of the Mission that there seems to be the strongest ground of Expectation with regard to the future.

10.—It appears from Mr. Wardenaar's Report that the principal Interpreters were admitted into his confidence and knew the actual state of Affairs from the Commencement; Dr. Ainslie also confirms the fact that the real nature of the Mission was no secret—it is not therefore in the nature of things that these circumstances could have remained unknown to the principal Officers concerned in the Trade and Communication with the Factory, or to the Governor of Nangasacky himself.

11.—It seems equally improbable that the truth could have been concealed from the Japanese Government under the political Institutions stated to exist there; and consequently as the presents sent on this occasion have been accepted and the usual communication has been received of what is required in the next Year, the personal interests of the several parties will be concerned in rendering the Government as favorable as possible to the late Mission since their own culpability for concealing the facts will be lessened only in proportion to their obtaining the approval of proceedings the real truth of which could not have been unknown to them.

12.—The anxiety betrayed by Mr. Doeff to obtain the Commercial direction in his own hands, and the attempt which he more than once made to introduce the subject with Mr. Wardenaar, and to secure from him some engagement to that effect, shews clearly that this Gentleman had no apprehension of the Trade continuing to be carried on in British Ships, and so much petty in-

trigue, duplicity, and even misrepresentation appear to have existed in the Communications of the Dutch with the Japanese, that I am not disposed to attach much credit to the alarms which Mr. Doelf would raise, or to the influence which he is desirous of being supposed to possess.

13.—He appears to be an able intriguing Character disposed to secure an ample Fortune for himself in the present moment when he thinks that the Colonial Advantages of the Japan Trade to Java would induce great sacrifices for its preservation; but, although it will be politic and perhaps necessary to remove him from Japan, there seems no reason to apprehend that the rejection of his proposals, which must of course be given, will prove any serious obstacle to the final conclusion of our measures. It is inconsistent with usage and with the Japanese Regulations to permit the Chief of the Factory to remain beyond a certain period; that period, so far as regards Mr. Doelf, has long ago expired and Mr. Wardenaar observes in this Letter "The refusal of Mr. Doelf "to obey the orders of the present Government of Java "I considered to be of little importance being too well "acquainted with the small influence which a Director of "the Dutch Trade has upon the Japanese, yet the consideration that I would act contrary to the interest of "the Company if I were literally to follow my Instruction "was of more weight &c."

14.—So far therefore as this Gentleman's conduct may be considered to affect our future measures, I do not consider his removal a matter of absolute necessity—but it would no doubt be advantageous, and your Honorable Committee will perceive that it forms a part of the arrangement which I have resolved to adopt.

15.—The Commercial results of the recent Mission as they promote the local interests of this Colony are noticed in a general Letter of this date addressed to the Honorable Court of Directors, and the enclosed Testi-

mate of the Accountant will shew the produce and profit of the Adventure—It remains to make some observations on the information derived as a guide to future decision upon the practicability and advantage of continuing the Colonial Trade or of making the attempt to establish the British Interests at Japan by the introduction of a direct Commerce, and the Establishment of a British Factory on objects wholly unconnected with the present uncertain possession of this Colony.

16.—The Enclosure No. 5 contains a Statement of the events which followed the forcible entry of His Majesty's Ship Phaeton into the Harbour of Nangasacky with a proposal received from Mr. Doeff relative to the continuance of Colonial Commerce with Japan, but I did not hesitate for a moment to reject any such compromise with Mr. Doeff, or to decline a Commerce on any terms under a foreign Flag.

17.—The Character of the Japanese has evidently been subject to the misrepresentation which the jealousy of the Dutch has industriously spread over the whole of their Eastern possessions—it is observed by Dr. Ainslie whose ability and judgment entitle his remarks to the utmost consideration that they are a race of people remarkable for frankness of manner and disposition, for intelligent enquiry, and freedom from prejudice—they are in an advanced state of civilisation, in a climate where European Manufacturers are almost a necessary comfort, and where long use has accustomed them to many of its luxuries.

18.—The following is an extract from Dr. Ainslie's letter of the 10th inst.

“With regard to the real difficulties to be surmounted in the establishment of a commercial intercourse with Japan, I consider them, so far as they are founded in the character and political institutions of the Japanese to be of infinitely less importance than the Dutch, from whose interested

“Reports on that subject, the idea generally enter-
“tained of them has been formed, would represent
“them—they are derived in a considerable degree
“from the misrepresentation of that people, and the
“late Expedition has within a certain range, had the
“effect of weakening them. The limited extent of
“the Trade latterly carried on by the Dutch was
“owing in no trifling degree to the conduct of their
“Officers in postponing the public interest to a re-
“gard to their own private Emolument, which was
“essentially consulted by narrowing the trade, as on
“that contracted footing their means of advantage
“bore in a greater proportion to its whole extent,
“and the smaller number of Officers required in con-
“ducting it afforded to the mutual understanding
“they maintained together, every advantage of con-
“cealment.

“At such a distance from control, and himself
“the Channel of Communication to his superiors,
“the Dutch Resident in common with the other public
“Officers of the Dutch Government, receiving but a
“very limited salary, was left to his own discretion
“to improve the advantages of whatever nature his
“place could be made to yield him, a situation little
“calculated to command or obtain respect and the
“spectacle of the representative of his Nation
“scrambling for every petty advantage, has degrad-
“ed the character of his Countrymen in the eyes of
“the Japanese, endowed as they are with no common
“share of intelligence and discernment,—

“On the subject of the extent of the Population
“of Japan, the nature of its Government, and char-
“acter of the people, I must beg leave to refer to the
“memoir already alluded to. I may add however,
“that they appear entirely free from any prejudices
“that would stand in the way of a free and unre-
“stricted intercourse with Europeans—even their
“prejudices on the score of religion, of which such

“exaggerated accounts are reported by the Dutch,
“and of which as is believed among the Japanese
the Dutch have sometimes availed themselves against
“their rivals in the early trade of Japan, are moder-
“ate and inoffensive.

“In the event of the Establishment of a British
“Factory in Japan I consider the present very limited
“state of the trade as no criterion whatever of the
“extent it may be carried to, and which in the na-
“tural course of things, it would attain. The cli-
“mate, the habits of the people, and their freedom
“from any prejudices that would obstruct the opera-
“tion of these natural causes, would open a vent for
“numerous articles of European comfort and luxury
“—the consumption of woollens and hard-ware
“might be rendered almost unlimited—they are fond
“of the finer specimens of the Glass manufacture
“and it only requires to bring them acquainted with
“many of the other products of British Industry to
“obtain for them a ready introduction.

“The returns from Japan which have hitherto
“been limited to their Copper and Camphor—to some
“lackered ware, a small quantity of Silks, and a few
“other things of trifling importance, may be extend-
“ed to a long list of the following articles, of which
“specimens have been brought to Java—Teas, Bees-
“Wax, Pitch Borax, Gamboge, Assafoetida, Cinna-
“bar, Iron, Linseed Oil, Whale Oil, Pit Coal, Flour,
“&c., &c.”

19.—*The Memoir of Dr. Ainslie herein alluded to,
will be forwarded for the information of your Honorable
Committee, when completed, and may be expected to con-
tain much valuable information of importance in estimat-
ing the just value of the Commerce that may be carried
on between Great Britain and Japan, should the trade

* See overleaf.

be eventually opened;—but in the mean time that the attempt is worthy the enlightened and extended policy which has guided the administration of the Honorable Company.

20.—Japan may be said to afford every production in common with China, and many that are peculiar to itself—the following passage in Dr. Ainslie's Report* is peculiarly interesting.—

“In the event of any change of circumstances
“materially affecting the trade with China, I should
“conceive that on the Establishment of the English
“there a similar one might be instituted at Japan,
“susceptible of such extension in that channel as to
“be brought to supersede in a considerable degree
“the present trade with China.

* The detailed memoir of Dr. Ainslie seems never to have been written. The following extracts are from “The Life of Sir Stamford Raffles”

p. 177.

When the season came for the departure of the two ships
(to Nagasaki) he sent an order to the factor in charge to recognise
British authority, and with it an Englishman of science, Dr. Ainslie, to report on the people and trade of Japan.

pp. 177-8.

The quotations given “nearly as he had received the information from the verbal communications of Dr. Ainslie” constitute the more important passages on the subject of Japan in a Presidential Address Raffles delivered to the Society (Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences) on 11th September 1915....“the character which they appeared to Dr. Ainslie to display during a residence of four months, and as far as he had the opportunity of judging.” (See Preface).

"The trade of China with Japan defined as in
 "the case of the Dutch by specific rules, is limited
 "to 10 Junks annually—they are fitted out from the
 "Province of Nankin, and bring to Japan principally
 "sugar, with a variety of articles of trifling value,
 "the produce of China, together with a large quantity
 "of English Woollen Cloths, these with the sugar
 "constituting by far the greater part of the value
 "of the Cargo; in return, 1,000 Peculs of Bar Copper
 "are allotted to each Junk, the remainder consists
 "of lakered ware, dried fish, Soya, Whale Oil &ca.
 "&ca.

"The Chinese are treated in Japan with great
 "indignity, and the intercourse with them is tolerat-
 "ed chiefly on account of certain drugs the produce
 "of China, which they import, to the use of which

Raffles to Lord Minto 13 February 1814.

p. 179

"Your Lordship will recollect the arrangement made for
 sending Dr. Ainslie (to Japan) and the very little hope of success
 entertained by the Supreme Government....the observations of
 Dr. Ainslie tend to prove that it would be an easy matter to su-
 percede the ten Chinese junks now allowed to trade annually....
 We have the evidence of a British Agent (which could only have
 been Ainslie) to speak to every fact, and when his detailed Me-
 moir is completed in which he purposes taking an historical view
 of the trade and intercourse with Japan, I am confident it will be
 found that in no instance have we advanced what cannot be
 proved."

(Lord Minto died before this letter could reach him.)

And Mr. Boulgers Conclusions are

1. It is clear that Raffles never had any written account by Dr
 Ainslie, only "verbal communications."
2. Dr. Ainslie had the intention of writing a "detailed memoir
 but there is no evidence of his having fulfilled it.

“the Japanese are much attached—Could means be
“found to supply them with these, there is little
“doubt but the Chinese might be supplanted in the
“trade of Japan.

“The same pitiful policy that prompted the
“many disgraceful acts perpetrated by the Dutch
“throughout the Eastern Settlements, exists in full
“rigour in the remote Factory of Japan, and proved
“I am satisfied the principal cause of the failure of
“the Russian Embassy to Japan in 1801. But
“their relative situation is now so changed as is
“partially known to the Japanese, that a fuller dis-
“closure of it, when it can be safely made, would
“in all probability detach the Japanese from their
“connection with them entirely, and transfer it to
“another for an intercourse with some European
“Nation they will not be disposed to forego.

“The Japanese are sufficiently informed of what
“is passing without them to know that that nation
“must be the English, and the affair of the Phaeton
“Frigate in 1808, which with its unfortunate con-
“sequences, and the glosses of the Dutch upon it
“produced the imminent danger that threatened the
“late Expedition, presents a favorable opening for
“the Mission of an accredited Agent of the British
“Government thither in explanation of that Affair.
“Should the explanation prove satisfactory to the
“Japanese Government, it would in all probability
“be followed up by the English taking the place of
“the Dutch as the European connection of Japan,
“and a trade be instituted with that Country, as
“different from that of the Dutch in importance and
“extent, as are the principles on which it would be
“conducted, and the destination in which the two
“nations are held by the Japanese—a fact I speak
“to with confidence, on the warrant of uniform ob-
“servation during a residence among them of some
“months.

"The introduction of the English on the most
 "limited footing would be instantly followed by the
 "total annihilation of the Dutch Trade, without I
 "conceive a possibility of its retrieval--their paltry
 "system of concealment has alone protected them
 "hitherto, and what has passed under that veil, will
 "ensure the destruction of their influence there the
 "moment the mystery is dissolved.

"In conclusion it must be obvious that the ap-
 "pearance of any British Ships off the shores of
 "Japan, of whatever description they may be, whe-
 "ther Ships of War or Merchantmen, must entirely
 "defeat the object on which some progress has al-
 "ready been made, and from which the most favor-
 "able results may be anticipated with confidence."

21.—To establish a British Factory in Japan, and
 furnish a population of not less than 25 Millions with the
 staple Commodities, and with the Manufactures of Great
 Britain is in itself a grand national object; but it may
 be of more particular consideration to the Honorable
 Company from its relative importance to China, and the
 apparent facility of eventually supplanting the Commerce
 which at present exists between that Country and Japan.

22.—As also the exclusive trade to China remains
 with the East India Company and the Commerce of the
 Eastern Islands is so much connected with that Country
 that in a free trade from England with these Islands it
 would be difficult and hardly possible to restrict the im-
 portation of China Goods; in England it seems of some
 consequence to secure such arrangements as shall place
 the whole trade of Eastern Asia in the hands of the East
 India Company alone, and should a Factory be established
 at Japan under the auspices of the Honorable Company,
 while the former Dutch Colonies remain under their
 Authority, they will effectually obtain a commercial
 Empire—in these Seas far more valuable than can be
 immediately contemplated.

23.—At any rate it must be of importance to take this opportunity to wrest from a foreign power the exclusive advantage of this Commerce, and to secure for Great Britain that future participation which the fortune of War and the rights of Conquest have given her a right to expect.

24.—Considering the Dutch Factory at Japan as clearly falling within the capitulation for Java and its Dependencies and the refusal of Mr. Doeff to acknowledge the British Authority, as justifying whatever measures we may deem it expedient to adopt for securing the rights of Conquest, and the advancements of our interests, and that this circumstance, added to the misunderstanding occasioned by the Affair of the Phaeton Frigate, affords a fair, just and honorable plea to open a Communication with the Japanese Government direct, my proposal is that an Embassy should be sent to Japan with authority to state openly the political events which have taken place and the consequent dependence of the Dutch Factory, and to offer an explanation of the conduct of Captain Pellew. This Embassy should be enabled to make suitable presents as a proof of friendship, and to offer specimens of our various manufactures—the main object being to negotiate for the establishment of a British Factory wholly independent of the Commerce hitherto carried on between Java and that Country and calculated to introduce the British on the footing of the most favored Nation.

25.—Much delicacy is of course required to effect this object under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, but the object is great, and in every way worthy of the trial, and its commercial advantages must evidently overbalance any expence that may be incurred by the attempt.

26.—It would not be possible to undertake this Embassy with any prospect of success, either from Europe or from India, and I am confident that any attempt to

secure the trade, except in the first instance for the East India Company, would fail—indeed, the nature of the Japanese Institutions are such that it could not for years be carried on by general traders—it is also a necessary consequence of the existing circumstances that the vessels should proceed from Batavia, because there can be little doubt that any abrupt or unusual appearances would immediately defeat the object; and I apprehend it can only be introduced by degrees, allowing some consideration for the habits of centuries and time for the prejudices to subside, which the Dutch have endeavoured to excite.

27.—The intercourse of last year has broken the ice. The Interpreters and others, who alone are the channels of communication, have seen that the English are not the violent or intemperate characters that they have been represented to be and the personal contrast in the late Mission, so far as liberality of sentiment, manner and conduct could have had an effect, has been decidedly favorable to the British character. Nothing occurred to interrupt the harmony of the Mission and the Japanese are not so rude and ignorant a people as to suppose that the representations of the Dutch are wholly true, nor so prejudiced as not to form their own judgment and opinion.

28.—When therefore the pride of the Japanese Government has been soothed by an explanation suited to the dignity of the British nation and the effect of the proceedings of Captain Pellew are removed by friendly communication, it seems not unlikely that on a full disclosure of the political events which have occurred, they will admit a British Control in the European Factory, the probable result of which is forcibly stated in the paragraph of Dr. Ainslie's Report already quoted.

29.—If the attempt be not made while we have possession of Java the opportunity once lost may never be regained. Long associated habits accustom the Japanese to commerce with Europeans only through Batavia,

and from every information that I have been able to collect I am decidedly of opinion that it ought not to be undertaken in a more direct manner.

30.—Looking forward to this measure it is my intention to send one ship to Japan at the approaching season in June next upon the same footing as last year and to relieve Mr. Doeff from his situation according to established usage. There will be no difficulty in accounting for the dispatch of one ship only nor in avoiding a reply to his terms of agreement and thus the communication will be kept open.

31.—My idea then is that two of the Honorable Company's Cruizers should be sent to Japan at the favorable season in 1815, not for purposes of commerce, but to convey an agent charged with authority as abovementioned and with positive orders not to enter the harbour unless a friendly communication is agreed to, but to inform the Japanese Government that if this offer is refused the commerce between Batavia and Japan is to cease.

32.—The continuance of the trade as hitherto carried on between Batavia and Japan is an object which under any circumstances would not be of great importance, but under existing circumstances is what I could on no account propose.

33.—The plan I have suggested being adopted, everything will depend upon the selection of a person to execute the important trust and I do not hesitate to point out Dr. Ainslie not merely as the fittest but the only man competent to the task—he has already begun the work, and he professes a personal knowledge of the subject and of the people which is of the first importance to the success of the undertaking and which it would be impossible for him to communicate to another. I have every reason to be well satisfied with his judgment and his exertions in the recent acquirements and his integrity (*sic* ?omission) are unquestionable, and his being favourably

known at Nangasacky gives him an advantage that no other British gentleman can possess. I shall feel honored in being myself intrusted with the general superintendence, and with such an immediate agent as Dr. Ainslie I shall feel very confident of success, if it is to be obtained under any circumstances.

34.—I have already mentioned that the trade with Japan if obtained can only for a length of time be carried on through the medium of the East India Company—on the same grounds I am of opinion that the intercourse can only be opened by means of those authorities with whom they have been accustomed to communicate. I allude particularly to the Government at Batavia but I am at the same time desirous to be observed (*sic*) that nothing would give the measure more weight or a greater chance of success than its being understood to have been undertaken by command of the highest authority. I would in consequence suggest the advantage of obtaining if practicable a short letter from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the following effect—"His Royal Highness communicates to the Emperor that the Dutch nation has been destroyed and annihilated by the French, and that Batavia and all the Dutch possessions in the East are now placed under the British Protection. The East India Company will send an agent to Japan to explain these circumstances and to enter on the subject of the English Ship of War which formerly put into Nangasacky in distress." Should there be an objection on the part of His Majesty's Government to obtain this written authority, it might still be of importance that His Royal Highness' verbal commands were communicated. The Japanese Government are extremely punctilious and an attention to this point at a moment when it is intended to risk all further connection, in the expectation of a favorable reception at first, may be of some consequence—the circumstance of one of His Majesty's ships being concerned may also render it advisable that the explanation should be offered from the highest authority.

35.—In superintending the Embassy I shall of course consider myself acting as the Political Agent of the East India Company, rather than the local Governor of Java, and in the event of any transfer of this colony in the interim to His Majesty's Government it will be my object to keep the measure, as it materially is, distinct from the public interests of Batavia.

36.—I have the honor to enclose a memorandum of the presents which I would recommend being sent from Europe and of the nature of the specimens of manufactures which are likely to be most in request. They should be dispatched in time to arrive at Batavia not later than February 1815. And as the Private Ship *Isabella* will be returning about that period, she may probably afford a favorable opportunity of conveyance. The Embassy should leave Batavia in May following.

37.—Permit me, in conclusion, to impress upon your Honorable Committee the advantage of an early decision on this interesting and important subject; deeming it essential that no time should be lost in submitting it to your consideration, because the nature of political circumstances is such that delay might inevitably defeat the object, I have deemed it advisable to take up a vessel as a Packet for the purpose of conveying this dispatch, and I confidently trust that, whether the proposed arrangement be considered practicable and be eventually successful or not, your Honorable Committee will do justice to the feeling of public duty which has urged me to hasten this direct communication and will induce me to go on with local preparation here in the confident expectation of being favored with further orders and instructions in due time for its completion. The object is great and important, with considerable prospect of success and no serious loss in event of failure. Should it be sanctioned with your approval your Honorable Committee may be assured that no exertion will be wanting on my part to carry it into execution and to establish the interests of

the Honble. Company in this part of Asia, beyond the
chances of war and the eventual disposal of this Colony.

I have the honor to be
With the greatest Respect
Honorable Sirs,
Your most obedient, faithful
Humble Servant
THOS. RAFFLES.

Batavia
the 11th February 1814.

[Endorsed]

Batavia
11th February 1814
Batavia to Japan
Thos. S. Raffles Esqr.
to the
Secret Committee
(11 Enclosures)

Laid before the Court
Received per Isabella
Country Ship
23rd Sept. 1814.

List of Enclosures.

- No. 1. Letter to the Right Honble. the Governor General in Council date[d] 30 April 1812. (See Letter No. 3).
„ 2. Instructions to Dr. Ainslie and Mr. Wardenaar. (See Letter No. 12).
„ 3. Mr. Wardenaar's Report.
„ 3A. Journal of Mr. Wardenaar.
„ 4. Account Current of Adventure to Japan.
„ 5. Report of Events at Nagasacky on Captain Pellew's forcible entry there.
„ 6. Plan of a Commercial Arrangement for Japan proposed by Mr. Doeff.
„ 7. Letter from Dr. Ainslie reporting his return.
„ 8. Ditto. on the Japan Trade.
„ 9. Memo. of Specimens of British Manufacture for Japan.
„ 10. List of Presents proposed to be sent to Japan.

CHARLES A. GREY

Secy. to Govt.

Batavia
the 11 February 1814.

[Endorsed]

List of Enclosures
Received per *Isabella*
23rd Sept. 1814.

ENCLOSURE III

REPORT

To His Excellency Thomas S. Raffles Esqr.
Lieutenant Governor of the Island
of Java and it's Dependencies.

Honourable Sir :

Your Excellency was pleased on the 4th June l[ast] p[ast] to appoint me Commissioner to continue the Japan trade, and I beg leave now, after having performed the task imposed upon me, to present to Your Excellency the following Report.

In compliance with my instructions, I left the Roads of Batavia on the 24th June l[ast] p[ast] with the ships *Charlotte* and *Mary*, and arrived in Japan on the 25th July. We anchored in pursuance of your orders under the Papenberg, which Your Excellency will find stated in my Journal, to which I beg leave generally to be referred.

The ill state of health of the Captain and officers of the *Mary*, mentioned in the said Journal under 26th and 30th June, 12th, 24th and 25th July, would have thrown an insurmountable impediment in our way of again proceeding to sea in case the Japanese had declined all intercourse with us. Yet our difficulties were still increased when we observed that the Island had been strongly fortified since our residence there about ten years ago. On all the hills from the entrance of the Cavalhos to the Papenberg were erected heavy batteries, and our ships became instantly surrounded by a number of vessels, amongst which five or six were fitted out for

war. Being thus completely in the power of the Japanese at the Papenberg, as much as in the Roads of Nangasacky, I availed myself of the permission that was granted us and removed with the ships to the latter place, where I would have an opportunity to consult with Mr. Doeff, the present Dutch Commercial Director.

The critical situation of the ship *Mary*, the formidable batteries and the confidence which the Japanese Government placed in me, by permitting us directly to come into the Roads, were perhaps fortunate circumstances for the Company, the ships cargoes and crews, because if nothing of this kind had restrained me, I should infallibly have addressed the Japanese Government from our first anchoring place under the Papenberg, and communicated to them the occurrences at Batavia, in consequence of which all correspondence would undoubtedly have been broke off and the Company for ever lost the hope of trading to Japan, provided that nothing worse had happened to us.

On my arrival at Decima, I delivered to the Director Mr. Doeff the letter from Your Excellency. After having perused the same, that gentleman declared his determination not to comply with the contents nor to submit to the authority of the present Government of Java. He assured me at [the] same time that if I were to communicate to the Japanese Government that Batavia had been placed under the protection of the English Company, all intercourse between the latter place and Japan would certainly cease; that he even apprehended that all the English on board of the ships were actually in danger of their lives and that in all probability both ships and cargoes would be confiscated.

This opinion of Mr. Doeff was grounded upon the occurrences in 1808, when the Frigate the *Phaeton* touched at Japan and caused the greatest misfortunes to many of the natives, so that a number of persons of the highest rank had sworn the destruction of all the English that might happen to fall in their hands.



HENDRICK DOEFF

From a portrait in possession of his grandson

I foresaw, previous to my departure from Batavia, the apparent impossibility to continue the Japan trade in the name of the English or Bengal Company, yet I was convinced that it might be done in the name of the Dutch at Batavia and I communicated these ideas to Your Excellency at that time.

That the hatred of the Japanese against the English, proceeding from what happened with the *Phaeton*, should have risen to that height as Mr. Doeff assured me, I could not have imagined.

The refusal of Mr. Doeff to obey the orders of the present Government of Java, I considered to be of little importance, being too well acquainted with the small influence which a Director of the Dutch trade has upon the Japanese; yet the consideration that I would act contrary to the interest of the Company, if I were literally to follow my instruction[s], was of more weight, and put a stop to further proceedings in that respect until the sentiments of Your Excellency should be known to me.

The four principal interpreters concurred in every thing with Mr. Doeff, and thought that we would run a great risk if we were to inform the Japanese Government that Batavia was under English protection, adding the following just remark.—

“If we (the interpreters) could suppose that the trade might be continued after having acquainted the Japanese Government with the actual state of affairs, we should certainly prefer doing so, instead of misleading the same, which is now the case, and exposing ourselves perhaps to the greatest responsibility in the course of time.”

Their opinion therefore was that I should continue the trade for this year on the former footing, and that the difference of twelve months could make no material difference, even if Your Excellency, after being informed

of the present situation and of the sentiments of the Japanese Government, should persist in giving notice to the same of the surrender of Batavia. Meanwhile the correspondence has been opened and my arrival at Japan removed all kind of suspicion or mistrust that might have arisen among the natives. And if the Government of Japan were to obtain information now of the real truth through the junks from China, or foreign ships passing there, it would still tend to the advantage of the Company that two of her ships had been in Japan this year, where all their transactions passed in friendship and mutual good understanding, and that the Emperor had accepted of presents not usually given.

Mr. Ainslie having perfectly coincided with me in the measures above stated, it was resolved:

That the Commercial Transactions of this year should be managed by the present Director, Mr. Doeff, in the same manner as formerly, and that no further communication should be made to the Japanese Government, provided unforeseen events did not oblige us to do it.

Every thing however passed quietly during our stay, so that the Japanese Government did not seem to notice us or made any enquiry about our proceedings.

In consequence of the above Resolution, Mr. Doeff, myself and Mr. Ainslie entered into a written Agreement, concerning which I beg leave to refer Your Excellency to my Journal of 25th and 26th July.

I flatter myself that for so far (*sic*) all my proceedings which were approved of by Mr. Ainslie and concerted with his advice, will meet with the sanction of Your Excellency.

The amount of the former Government's debt to the Treasury at Japan (which I was directed by my instructions to pay, leaving all private debts unsettled) has been cancelled with 80,269 Taels, being about Sp. Drs. 10,000

less than what it was calculated to be at Batavia, referring myself in that respect to the Cash Account of 24th October 1812. Government will derive a considerable advantage from the return cargoes of the two ships, provided that the *Mary*, who we lost sight of on the 25th November in a heavy gale of wind, arrives safe at Batavia.

Both cargoes together consist in 500 Peculs of camphor and 7,466 Peculs of copper, each Pecul weighing $120\frac{1}{2}$ Dutch pounds, besides $74\frac{66}{100}$ Peculs copper or one per cent upon the weight.

Among the above quantity of copper are 1,400 Peculs, the property of Mr. Doeff, vizt. 700 Peculs being his allowance for this present year, and 700 Peculs for former years when no ships have been at Japan. These 1,400 Peculs are to be paid by Government at Batavia at the rate of Rix Drs. 25 per Pecul, amounting to Rix Drs. 35,000 or Spanish Dollars $25,45\frac{35}{66}$ for which Mr. Ainslie has drawn bills. I am of opinion however that the said bills should not be paid until the accounts of Mr. Doeff have been examined and found correct, when the above amount is to be debited the Expedition to Japan for this year.

The said Expedition is further to be debited for Company's Tael 5,806, being a balance due to the Government of Japan upon the return cargoes, besides the amount of $7982\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tin at 25 Taels per Japan Pecul, due to the owners of the same at Batavia, likewise are to be debited the Charges on the Expedition after specified account.

I am however to observe that among these charges is comprehended a doctor's bill for the ship *Maty*. Captain Wood, admitting only payment for the sick crew of his ship, declined to pay Company's Tael 400 for his own person, under pretext that Doctor Sheyter attended him by my orders, that the doctor at Decima was mere-

ly an assistant to Sheyter and that medicines were supplied by the Company.

Your Excellency will be pleased to decide whether these 400 Taels are to be refunded or not.

The Expedition will be credited for 10 Peculs pitch which I bought at the request of the Japanese and brought here for a muster, paying in Japan 26 Taels or Sp. drs. $15\frac{50}{66}$ per Pecul.

Further for the amount of the armoisines, which were unsaleable for the sake of their bad quality, and would not fetch a Ducatoon per piece.

Besides the elephant and tutenague* intended for presents, but not accepted of, and which have returned.

A small profit may also be derived from the ballast of the *Mary*, consisting in 2,000 Peculs of Hirandoo** porcelain stone or earth of three sorts, which I preferred to take rather than rock or sand. The said 2,500 Peculs, including all charges, do not amount to full Sp. drs. 153, and it is by no means unlikely but the same may be employed to some useful purpose at Batavia, in which expectation I have made mention thereof here.

The presents for the Emperor were graciously received, except the elephant who was declined in a very polite manner, and for no other reason but the great difficulty of transporting the same to Jedo, (Tokio) which Your Excellency will find stated in my Journal under 25th Sept.

The Chief Interpreter and likewise Chief Reporter Sioseymon preferred a claim for Rx. Drs. 1,650, being one half of the fixed three years' allowance for the Interpreter on the arrival of a ship at Japan, which I declined to pay as it was not usual formerly to grant the same when there were no ships, yet I promised to represent the case to Your Excellency, and refer myself to the Journal of 5th November on that subject.

* White copper.

** Hirado clay from the famous deposits at Mikawachi.

In lieu of the granted Table Allowance of Sp. drs. 20 per day no more than Rx. drs. 20, or Sp. drs. $\frac{36}{66}$ have been brought to account during the time the ships were lying off Nangasacky.

An advance of three months' salary has been made to the Secretary, A. Wardenaar and Doctor Sheyter and further to Captain Voorman Rx. drs. 600 Dutch currency (the same advance having been made to the latter at Japan in 1809) which three sums shall again be deducted at the settlement of Accounts at Batavia.

Mr. Doeff imagined the said Rx. Drs. 600 to be paid in part of salary and also as a present, which is an error, because Captain Voorman on his voyage to Japan in 1807 with the hired ship *Mount Vernon* received no present, yet it was granted him in 1806 when he commanded the Company's ship the *Goede Proov*, which latter cannot however be made applicable to the present voyage, unless Your Excellency should be pleased to allow the same. The persons who again returned with me are,

Mr. Ainslie who could not remain in Japan, since no alteration in the state of affairs has taken place this year.

Mr. Cassa, who was presented by me on our arrival at Japan as the new Commercial Director and acknowledged as such to the Japanese, was obliged likewise to return, because Mr. Doeff requested to stay another year, on account of his journey to the Emperor's Court, more fully stated in my Journal of 2d August and 25th September. I beg leave here to remark that if Your Excellency should be pleased next year to send again a ship to Japan, Mr. Doeff will be obliged to return to Batavia, having obtained leave to remain one year only for the reason above stated.

Mr. Ihnen, the Scribe, could not be placed, because that situation had been held four years or thereabouts provisionally by a Mr. Poget, a Writer in the service of the former Government, who resided upwards of twenty

years in Japan and it would have been an act of cruelty to supersede him.

The following persons remained at Japan, vizt. Messrs. Gratiaan and Hartman, who were appointed by Your Excellency Clerks at that Establishment. The third Clerk, Mr. Barriton, died on the 9th November.

In consequence of this arrangement, the Japanese will have no ground for suspicion, which probably would have been the case if all those that accompanied me had again returned. When I left the persons above named at Japan, I considered also that it might be of importance to the Company in the course of time, to have servants there who are bound by oath to be faithful to the British Government. No salary has been appointed by Government either for Mr. Cassa, for the Scribe Ihnen, or the Clerks, and I intended at first to have brought them all back again, not wishing at that moment to make the least alteration in the Establishment.

I therefore take the liberty to propose to your Excellency to allow Mr. Ihnen, in lieu of salary, the sum of Sp. Drs. 500, which was advanced him, and to cancel the debt of Sp. Drs. 100 which the Clerk Gratiaan received from the Treasury at Batavia.

And as Mr. Cassa has had no salary or reward for this voyage, I cannot avoid recommending him to the consideration and generosity of Your Excellency. If he had remained Commercial Director at Japan he would have shared the Commission with Mr. Doest, amounting to 4,798 Tael, and upwards, or Sp. Drs. 2,062, which he had been deprived of. The voyage has caused him many and unavoidable expenses, and he addressed me on that subject, for which I beg leave to refer myself to the Journal of 7th October.

As far as I myself am concerned in this Expedition, I leave the consideration of my services and the adjustment of the reward which Government may deem adequate to the same to Your Excellency.

Besides the persons above named, arrived with us Mr. Bloemhoff, Warehousekeeper at Japan, who is sent by Mr. Doeff for the purpose of demonstrating to Your Excellency the impossibility to continue the trade to Japan in the name of the English Company, and to point out the danger which would infallibly attend the communication to the Japanese Government that Batavia was under British protection. He is further charged to propose to Your Excellency some small alterations in the future direction of the Trade.

Being unqualified to enter into any kind of arrangements with the present Commercial Director, I beg leave to refer for what has passed in that respect to my Journal of the 29th July, 31 August and 13th October.

In the mean time I requested Mr. Bloemhoff to remain on board the *Charlotte* until Your Excellency should permit him to come on shore.

The Butler of Japan arrived also with us, being banished for beating a Cooley.

Finally I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the Account of this Expedition (of which a sketch is contained in my Journal under 13th November) and further the requisition of the Japanese Government for next year.

I transmit likewise the Bills of Lading and Invoices of the return cargoes of the *Charlotte* and *Mary*.

In [the] hope that my proceedings will meet with the approbation of Your Excellency I leave (as above said) the reward of my services with full resignation to Your Excellency's disposition.

I have the honor to be

&c. &ca. &ca.

(Signed) W. WARDENAAR.

Batavia
20th Decr. 1813.

A true Translation

(Signed) D. CHRISTIANI.

A true Copy

(Signed) C. A. GREY,

Secry. to Govt.

Compd.
V. M. McL.

[Endorsed]

Enclosure No. 3

Mr. Wardenaar's Report of his Mission
date[d] 20th Decr. 1813.

In Govr. Raffles's Letter to the Secret Commit-
tee of 11th February 1814.

Received per *Isabella* 23rd September 1814.

ENCLOSURE IIIa

JOURNAL

Of the Proceedings of the undersigned Commissioner
on an Expedition to Japan in the Year 1813, for
the purpose of continuing the trade between Java
and that Empire.

June 21st.

June 24th.

Went on board; but the passengers not having arrived and many articles of the cargo not yet being shipped, I could only proceed on the voyage in the morning with the two ships *Charlotte* and *Mary*.

June 26th.

The Commander of the *Mary* came on board the *Charlotte*, and informed me that he had received his first and second officers sick on board at Batavia, that both were unable to perform their duties, and that besides them there was still a youth, holding the situation of third officer, but who could not be trusted with a watch, wherefore he, the said Commander made difficulties to pursue the voyage.

I could not help expressing my surprise that he did not provide himself with officers in good health at Batavia, but requested at [the] same time the Commander of the *Charlotte* to assist the *Mary* with an officer, which he declined to do, because his ship was insured upon four officers, and he had only that number.

In this dilemma I proposed to Mr. Ainslie to apply to the Resident at Banca for an officer to our assistance, which he consented to.

June 29th.

Anchored before Minto, but we were sadly disappointed when we learnt that the Resident had removed to Palembang. No Officer being found there, we got under weigh again and passed the Straits of Banca.

June 30th.

To day the third officer of the *Mary* came on board and told us that the Commander of that ship had also been taken ill, and that the first and second officers were unable to do their duty. I sent Doctor Sheyter on board to visit the sick, which has been continued whenever the sea admitted of it.

July 12th.

Being now in 18 Degrees latitude, I received a letter from Mr. Cassa who informed me in the name of the Commander of the *Mary*, that the latter, as well as his officers were absolutely unfit for any duty, and requested that Captain Voorman might be sent to their assistance.

The letter was worded in the following terms:

Sir,

I am desired this moment by Captain Wood to inform you that he feels himself worse than Doctor Sheyter is aware of, and cannot therefore attend to his duty. As we may look out for the Island Formosa within a few days, where the navigation especially depends upon the lead and sounding, Captain Wood, considering the safety of the ship and crew, requests you to send Mr. Voorman for some days to his assistance, promising to make his stay on board as convenient as circumstances will allow. Captain Wood places a perfect confidence in Mr. Voorman and is of opinion that without his aid, and if he himself were to leave all the duties of the ship to his second and third officers

(the latter a young man who is very willing but has served four years only), he should not be able to bring the ship to Japan. Although I am no seaman, yet I join my solicitations to those of Captain Wood, and have no doubt but Mr. Voorman will comply with the same when he considers of what importance that service will be to the Company, the cargo and souls that are on board &c.

How [ever] unwilling I might be to lose Captain Voorman, yet the distress of the *Mary* was too apparent to admit of a moments hesitation, and I sent Captain Voorman, who willingly accepted of the change.

July 24th.

Arrived under the land of Japan and wrote Captain Voorman to return again on board the *Charlotte* in case the Commander and officers of the *Mary* were able to bring the ship into port (having only to follow us). Captain Brown sent at same time his fourth officer Mr. Prinzen to their assistance.

In consequence of my letter, Captain Voorman came back and reported: that the Commander of *Mary* and his first officer was still unable to attend to their duties, and that the second officer remained very feeble. He brought me the following letter from Mr. Cassa.

Sir,

Captain Wood requests me to present his best thanks to you for the assistance afforded him by Mr. Voorman, without which the *Mary* could not have performed her voyage. I am sorry that he does not bring us into port, but as you seem determined to have him back, we submit, and shall avail ourselves of the services of Mr. Prinzen &c.

From the above letter, as well as from the report of Captain Voorman, I could not but form the most serious apprehensions in case the Japanese should show themselves averse to admit us. The *Mary* would infal-

libly have caused me the greatest difficulties, being unable immediately again to go to sea, especially on account of the Monsoon, when heavy gales and hurricanes are prevailing in those seas.

About noon we got a Japanese boat on board, which brought a paper worded in the following terms:

The Commanding officers of the ship that has arrived are to fill up and to answer the following queries and to return the same to the Bearer:

Name of the Commander

Name of the Ship

Of what Tonnage

When departed from Batavia

If more ships may be expected, and when the same were seen last

The name of the new Commercial Resident and of the other servants of the Company arrived on this ship or still to be expected.

You are directed hereby not to communicate any news to the Japanese, much less to give any information thereof in this paper, but conform yourself to the Secret Orders of the Supreme Government at Batavia and cast your anchor under the Papenberg, but do not proceed further on any account without leave being granted.

I caused the paper to be filled up instantly but was greatly alarmed at the request not to communicate any news to the Japanese, and not to enter the port without special leave, which was contrary to the regulations ten or twelve years ago (when I was Commercial Resident there) no explanation however on those subject[s] could be obtained until I saw Mr. Doeff, whom I hoped to meet with on our arrival under the Papenberg.

July 25th.

Both ships passed the Cavalhos and anchored under the Papenberg.

I observed that material alterations had been made in the fortifications since I was here last. Heavy batteries had been erected on all the high hills, and our ships were instantly surrounded by about 50 small vessels and five or six of a larger size, fitted out for war. Nothing of this kind existed in former times, and we found ourselves completely in the power of the Japanese.

When we had cast our anchor under the Papenberg, a boat came along side the ship requiring us to send two Commissioners on board the vessel of the upper Banjoost, after which only an intercourse with us would be permitted. This likewise was a novelty, yet I sent my Secretary and the Scribe, whereafter the upper Banjoost came to visit us, having previously sent the persons abovementioned on shore and keeping the same as hostages.

The upper Banjoost enquired, by means of one of the principal Interpreters, named Takietiero, (an old acquaintance of mine) for what reason no ships had been sent the last three years. To which I replied that we had not had any ships large and strong enough to perform the voyage to Japan. He then asked, what news we had brought. Considering the warning that had been given in the paper sent on board I answered, that the war in Europe continued the same as four years ago, but that all was quiet and peaceable in India and the Government at Batavia had availed themselves of that circumstance and sent me as Commissioner with two freighted Bengal ships in order to solicit the Government of Japan to permit them to carry on the trade from Batavia in Bengal Ships, as long as the war in Europe should last.

The Upper Banjoost then informed us that leave had been granted already, that we might enter the port. Upon my enquiry if Mr. Doeff would come on board, I was told that he would not be permitted to visit us before we had anchored off Nangasacky.

Having found an opportunity to speak a few words with the Interpreter Takitiero, I expressed my wish to

remain with the ships under the Papenberg until I should have communicated the subject of my Commission in writing to the Government of Japan which he objected to, because the order of our admission had already been received, adding, that I myself ought to be aware that the same must be complied with unless I would expose myself not to be considered as a friend but as an enemy.

My reply was that I certainly came as a friend, and in reliance on our former friendship. I endeavoured to give him under the seal of secrecy a short sketch of the present state of Java and of the protection afforded us by the Bengal Company. He had no sooner heard that name, when he changed colour, and said, after a moments hesitation, that I had exposed myself to a great danger and that although he neither had nor wished to have a full insight into concerns of that nature, still he would advise me to enter the port, since Government hearing of my arrival as Commissioner, entertained no suspicion, but placed full confidence in me, and therefore had granted immediate leave for that purpose, and that I should consider that we were as much in the power of the Japanese under the Papenberg as in the Roads of Nangasacky when I might also make written proposals.

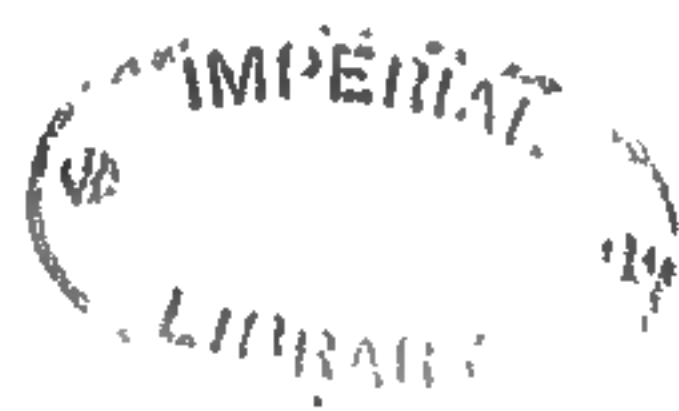
Our conversation was interrupted by the upper Banjoost, who asked if the anchor should not be weighed as night was approaching.

The observations of the Interpreter were too well founded, and the state of the ship *Mary* too precarious to admit of further hesitation on my part. I therefore ordered the anchor to be weighed and we arrived towards evening in the roads of Nangasacky, together with the *Mary* under the direction of the second officer of the *Charlotte*.

Soon after Mr. Doeff the Commercial Resident came on board, to whom I delivered the letter of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor Raffles, with a copy of the Address which I purposed to transmit to the Government of Japan for his speculation. He begged



HENDRICK DOEFF
From a portrait by a Japanese painter



leave to postpone the reading of the same being surrounded by many spies, but desired me to accompany him on shore, which I did. Mr. Ainslie preferred to remain that night on board.

When we were on the boat, I asked the reason wherefore he had required [me] not to communicate any news to the Japanese, and he replied that, although nothing as yet had transpired at Japan, still he was apt to suppose that great changes had taken place at Batavia, which it would be prudent to conceal from the natives of that Country, especially as the Government had become suspicious and were unable to account for the reasons wherefore no ships had been sent during the space of four years; but being informed by him of my answers to their queries, and that I had arrived as Commissioner, all mistrust ceased, and the Government had granted us instant leave to enter the port.

On my arrival on shore I had a conference with Mr. Doeff and Mr. Bloemhoff, Warehouse-Keeper at that station, in a private apartment where the letter of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was read.

The Commercial Resident said, that having perceived from the letter the surrender of Batavia to the British Government he could not help declaring that he should not receive the same nor obey the orders transmitted to him. Being Commercial Resident and Director of the Dutch Trade, he was determined not to submit to any orders but those that were issued by the Dutch Government, and that although my relation was true (which he had no reason to doubt), yet Holland being incorporated with France (of which however he had no official communication), he should not respect any commands either from England or France, but preserve the trade to Japan to his own nation until another had been acknowledged possessor of the Dutch Establishments, and as such been admitted by the Government of Japan to trade there, which, if proper measures were taken,

might be consented to; that, however no probability of that kind existed at present, but that he was fully convinced, that if Government were informed that Batavia was in the possession of the English (notwithstanding our most favourable representations), all intercourse with Batavia would cease, ships and cargoes be confiscated and all the English on board killed. A measure of that kind might be attributed to the proceeding of the English Frigate the *Phaeton*, who touched at Japan and menaced Government to burn all Japanese vessels and China Jonks, [*sic*] if no provisions were given to them, which act caused the death of many principal persons and irritated the natives to such a degree, that a number of them have sworn to destroy every Englishman that should fall into their hands.

Amongst the most inveterate enemies of the English was the Prince of Tiseeng,* who was spiked up in his own house for one hundred days, being accused not to have kept proper watch on the arrival of the *Phaeton*.

All my objections did not avail, and when I proposed that the Japanese Government should be informed only of the protection granted us by the English Company, Mr. Doeff declared that if I were to persist in that demand, he should be before hand with me and give notice to the Japanese Government that Batavia had surrendered to the English and that both ships were the property of that nation, which would cause the confiscation of ships and cargoes, adding that I must be convinced myself of what his duty was in the present instance, if he would not render himself liable to punishment from the Japanese Government for having misled the same or concealed the truth. I requested Mr. Doeff to take still further into his most serious consideration all what I had proposed, and at [the] same time to advise with the most confidential interpreters. I desired also that a boat might

* Hizen.

be sent for Mr. Ainslie who had been appointed to assist me with his advice in cases of importance.

Our conference being ended, the four principal Interpreters came to see Mr. Doeff, who after a private conversation with them of about an hour, returned to me, saying that he had informed the said Interpreters in a cautious state of our affairs; that they coincided with him in opinion that his own safety as well as their own (after having been made acquainted with our concerns) impelled them to give instant notice to the Japanese Government that the ships now arrived were English &c.; yet being not less sensible than the Commercial Resident himself of the danger to which under the present impression of insurmountable hatred towards the British Nation on the part of their Government, ships, cargoes and probably the lives of the English crew would be exposed, they preferred rather to run the risk of being called to account in the course of time, if the case should come to the knowledge of Government, than to witness or become accessory to the evils above stated. In adhering to these sentiments they had to propose the following terms; that the trade should be carried on by the Commercial Resident upon the former plan and in the name of the Dutch Company; that I should take care to conceal that Englishmen were on board of these ships, and that Mr. Cassa should again return to Batavia. If these conditions were acceded to, the said principal Interpreters were of opinion that they might arrange matters to our satisfaction. I observed, that I had no objection to leave the administration of the trade to Mr. Doeff, especially as it was an Article of my Instruction, nor to the return of Mr. Cassa, being well acquainted with the intention of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, which was not to discharge Mr. Doeff if he wished to remain, but that I could not give any decisive answer until I had advised with Mr. Ainslie on the subject. It being then very late, we retired.

July 26th.

In the morning early I had another conference with the Commercial Resident and the four principal interpreters, named, Sockiseymon, Saksebro, Takitiero, and Sioseymon, when the last named four persons reiterated to me, that it would be impossible to carry on any trade there, if their Government became acquainted that Batavia was under the protection of the English Company, that the English crew would be in danger of their lives; but that they hoped that everything could still be managed on the former footing since [the] Governor and the principal persons at Nangasacky had become satisfied, and the Court of Jedo would not entertain any suspicion of an express having been sent thither last night.

I endeavoured still to prevail with the Commercial Resident and the Interpreters that notice might be given to Government of the incorporation of Holland with France and of the succeeding occurrences respecting her Colonies, concealing, if they thought proper, any part thereof; but the Interpreters assured me that if Government in the present state of affairs were to entertain the least suspicion that Batavia was in the possession of the English, all hope to continue the trade would cease at once. They added that I ought to be sensible that they were very repugnant to mislead their own Government and to render themselves responsible, if there was the least hope that Government would allow us to trade, after having become acquainted with the truth; yea, that they would not even expose themselves, if they foresaw no worse consequences but the interdiction of a free trade; yet that they apprehended greater evils would befall the ships and their crews, which to avert, and in order to save the lives of many, they were willing to take some responsibility upon themselves.

I could not deny the soundness of that reasoning, nor had I any objections to offer. I therefore only ob-

served that I was bound to follow my instructions as far as possible.

The Interpreters left us and I promised to give ■ decisive answer to the Commercial Resident before noon.

Mr. Ainslie came on shore by 10 o'clock and Mr. Doeff informed him of the critical state of [the] ships and cargoes, but especially of the danger of the crews, &c.

A separate house in the Garden having been assigned Mr. Ainslie and me for our lodging, we went there to advise with one another what steps we were to take.

The principal point of our consideration was that Article of my Instructions whereby we were enjoined to inform the Japanese Government of the incorporation of Holland with France, and of the changes that had taken place respecting the Dutch Colonies in India.

Mr. Ainslie observed that the unfavorable disposition of the Japanese Government towards the British Nation had been unknown at Batavia, but that my instruction[s] and the object of my Mission tended especially to promote the interest of the Company, wherefore it would be most advisable in his opinion to conform to the proposal of Mr. Doeff and to continue the trade on the former footing, &c.

After mature deliberation we agreed that (even without being compelled to submit through the precarious state of the *Mary*), it would be most to the advantage of the Company to leave the trade for this present year to the management of Mr. Doeff, especially since nothing was lost but a twelve months time, if on our return the British Government should still persist in their resolution to make the above communication; that the correspondence now being opened, we had acquired greater liberty to execute our plans, and that, if eventually the truth was to be told, or the Japanese Government were informed thereof by others, it would always be of importance to the English Company that two of her ships already this

year had been at Japan and that all affairs were managed in a friendly and peaceable manner; that if a discovery was made as aforesaid, the Commercial Resident, as well as the Chief Interpreters, would for the sake of their own safety use their utmost endeavours to promote a good success, and that probably during our stay something might occur which would bring truth to light.

I informed Mr. Doeff of the above resolution, and that Mr. Ainslie and myself agreed to leave the management of the trade to him in the same manner as before, &c., wherefore that gentleman delivered to us the following Agreement that it (if approved of) might be signed by us all.

It was worded in the following terms:

Agreement between Henry Doeff, Dutch Commercial Resident at Japan, William Wardenaar, late Member of Government at Batavia, and Daniel Ainslie, Superintending Surgeon, as Commissioner of the present Government of the Island Java.

The first named having received a letter from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the Island Java, dated 4th June 1813, whereby he is directed to place himself under the orders of Mr. Wardenaar, cannot obey the same, it being evident that the Island Java has become the possession of an enemy. He has stated to the two last named the dangers to which the ships *Charlotte* and *Mary* and their crews would be exposed if Mr. Wardenaar was to name the real owners to the Japanese Government (however plausibly the case might be represented), that the ships would infallibly be burnt and all the persons on board sacrificed to the vengeance of the Japanese, which he would be unable to restrain, the same being founded upon the cruel treatment they met with from the *Phaeton* Frigate in 1808, and which we ourselves would not wonder at, when we were informed that the Governor of Nangasacky and five principal

Officers to the Prince of Tisceng,* who commanded the Imperial Guards, were condemned to rip up their bellies and died; that the Prince himself had been spiked up for one hundred days in his house without leave to have his beard shaved, in consequence of which, not only the said Prince, but many other principal Japanese, had sworn to kill every English man that should fall into their hands. The people of that Prince keep the watch now throughout the Island.

Mr. Doeff, in his quality of Dutch Commercial Resident at Japan, does not consider himself in any manner subject to the present Government of Java; yet, having taken into mature consideration the existing critical state of affairs, and being fully aware that in case Mr. Wardenaar were to inform the Japanese Government of the changes in Java, many innocent persons would fall victims to their vengeance, he wishes to prevent such a dreadful catastrophe, and for that reason consents to the following terms:

That in order to obviate giving the least cause of suspicion to the Japanese, the whole cargoes of both ships shall be delivered to Mr. Doeff and be disposed of by him in the usual manner, rendering an account hereafter to Mr. Wardenaar.

That the above named Commissioners agree in the name of their Government to take upon themselves the debts incurred since 1809, together with the charges, &c., this present year inclusive, and to pay the same from the proceeds of the cargoes, in consideration of which the Commercial Resident engages to provide out of the surplus of their funds as much copper as may be permitted them to export, viz., 6,766 Japan Peculs, at the common rate of Taels 12: 3: 5, besides 700 Peculs on his own account, which are to be paid at Batavia, either to himself or to his agents, at the rate of 25 Rix Dollars in specie, and further 500 Peculs Camphor, provided their funds be sufficient to pay for it.

* Flizen.

Japan 26th July 1813.

The above Agreement was then signed by Mr. Doeff, myself and Mr. Ainslie, and witnessed by Mr. Bloemhoff who was present.

In the afternoon the Interpreters presented to me a News Report written in the Japanese style and language for the information of the Court, requesting me, Messrs. Doeff and Cassa to sign the same.

The subject was as follows:

"That the ships had arrived from Batavia;
"that the war between England and France still con-
"tinued; yet that all was peaceable in India. That
"the reasons wherefore no ships had arrived here
"during the last three years was no other, but that
"for the sake of the war, no ships fit for this voyage
"had been at Batavia, and that even this year two
"Bengal ships had been freighted, with which the
"former Commercial Resident, Wardenaar, had
"come as Commissioner, in order to make several
"arrangements, in case Mr. Doeff should have died,
"but that not being the case, he intended to return
"with the ships to Batavia.

"That also in the uncertainty of Mr. Doeff's
"being still alive, Mr. Cassa had been sent to suc-
"ceed him as Commercial Resident.

"That Mr. Kruithoff who was appointed Com-
"mercial Resident in 1809, had been captured by an
"enemy in the China Sea and been brought to Can-
"ton, from whence he again returned to Batavia."

The said Report having been signed by us three was given back to the Interpreters.

July 28th.

Mr. Doeff delivered the invoices to the Japanese in the presence of Messrs. Cassa and Bloemhoff, and informed them that it now being the fourth year that no

ships came there, the Government of Batavia had sent several valuable articles consisting in

a carpet
looking glasses
pistols
glass waiters
a table clock
an organ
telescopes and
an elephant

and requested that the same might be offered as presents to the Emperor.

The three chests containing 2000 lbs. of Tutenague or thereabouts and which were also intended as a present, were kept back and not mentioned, because the Interpreters declared the same not to be well adapted for the purpose, since Tutenague is also a produce of Japan, and imported besides by the Chinese, who are selling it at the rate of 9 Taels per Pecul.

Towards evening I was informed by Mr. Doeff that he had learnt from Captain Brown that the bales of long-cloth, and especially every piece of serge and other woollens, had been marked with the Crest of the Company, whereby he observed that if the same were landed in that state, it would influence the usual prices, since the Chinese were wont to import merchandize so marked, for which reason and to obviate any suspicion that might arise from the circumstance that we never before had brought those articles, he advised the marks to be taken off, which was done accordingly.

July 29th.

Made a beginning to land the cargoes.

Mr. Doeff came to me and said that in the event of our affairs ending well this year, and the Japanese permitting us to navigate with private ships, he would wish to enter with me into a regular Commercial Treaty, tend-

ing especially to continue the trade on the former footing; yet that he proposed still further that the appointments of the servants should be left to him and be disbursed out of his own purse, and that a sufficiency might be granted at Batavia annually [to each] succeeding Commercial Resident for his support as well as for the salaries of the servants in Japan, approving much of my plan that there ought to be two Commercial Residents.

I replied that I was qualified to enter into Agreements with the Government of Japan, if there was a necessity for so doing, but not with him, the Commercial Resident, and that I therefore referred him to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at Batavia, and advised [him] to send some trusty person with his proposition in writing.

August 2nd.

The Interpreters came and said that it was time now to transmit the Petitions to Government, viz., for leave to Mr. Doeff to remain another year, and that Mr. Cassa may again return to Batavia, having drawn up the same in the Japanese language to the following effect:

That I as Commissioner again intended to return to Batavia.

That Mr. Cassa being sent for the purpose to succeed the Commercial Resident Doeff, if he had died, and to perform the journey to the Imperial Court, had been troubled, with a swollen leg since his departure from Batavia, being unable therefore to sit on the ground, that he also had become subject lately to fainting fits, which at the Audience at the Imperial Court could not but put him to great inconvenience, wherefore it is requested that Mr. Doeff, although he has been several years beyond the time limited in Japan, may remain and perform the journey to Court next year, &c.

N.B. It is true that Mr. Cassa had a small disorder on his leg but I never knew him subject to fainting fits.

The above request being signed by me, Mr. Doeff and Mr. Cassa, was returned to the Interpreters.

August 9th.

A Chinese Junk arrived which brought no news.

August 10th.

Today the *Charlotte* received 1000 chests of copper for ballast.

Another Chinese Junk arrived—no news.

August 31st.

The ships having landed their cargoes were mustered and searched without any trouble worth mentioning, having already received on board the *Charlotte* 3,300 chests and the *Mary* 1,700 chests of copper.

September 6th.

An account of the tare being made, it was found that the canisters were less than for what they had been charged, but that the bags were much heavier, which naturally must be attributed to the wetting of the sugar, some bags containing merely molasses.

Mr. Doeff again came forward with his former proposition concerning the future management of the trade to Japan; still my reply was as before, and that he might address himself to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor at Batavia.

September 9th.

I was told, no regular report being made, that during the night three men had deserted from the house of Captain Wood and climbed over the wall of the Island.

This accident caused great uneasiness among the Japanese, who said that the guards on the Island during

the night, as well as the Commercial Resident, would be liable to great responsibility, it being known already that Captain Wood did not treat his people well, and that but a few days ago a Hindostanee boy had complained to the upper Banjoost of severe punishment, wherefore the Commercial Resident ought to have taken proper precaution.

Towards evening arrived again two Chinese Junks bringing no news.

September 11th.

Came the two Interpreters, Soeki Seymon and Sio Seymon, saying to have received an order from the Governor that both ships should be mustered and searched, in order to ascertain whether the deserters had sworn [sic] on board, adding that in case the said persons were not found there, or within two or three days did not come back, notice would be given to Government, which would cause great trouble and a search to be made throughout the whole district of Nangasacky and on the Island as well as on board the ships, and that the cargoes that had been shipped already would be confiscated.

The said Interpreters accompanied by Mr. Doeff, then went on board but returned towards evening without any information of the deserters.

September 13th.

One of the Deputy Interpreters came in the morning to inform me that the deserters had been apprehended in the mountains beyond the Station of the Imperial Guards, and about 10 o'clock at night they were brought to the Island and confined in the block until next day, when they were sent on board the *Charlotte* by the express order of the Governor.

September 15th.

The Commissioners for the concerns of foreign nations and the so-called Burgomasters delivered to Mr.

Doeff in the presence of Messrs. Cassa and Bloemhoff a statement of the prices that had been fixed upon our imported cargoes, which were certainly beyond my expectation. The price of the sugar in canisters was as usual seven Taels and for the sugar in bags (of which many contained merely molasses) about 15 Stivers less; yet hoping still more favorable arrangement about the sugar, no definite settlement was made that day.

September 10th.

The Interpreters came and declared to us on the part of the Treasury that no addition would be made to the prices that had been offered us, because our manufactures as well as the sugar were by far inferior this year to what they used to be formerly; yet in consideration that less had been offered on several articles, and especially on the sugar, the Treasury consented to allow over and above the total amount of both cargoes, the sum of Taels 3864 $\frac{1}{4}$. Finding that with the addition of that sum, the present prices differed but little from those of former times, we agreed to conclude the bargain for the whole cargoes, except the armoisines, which the Japanese declined to receive on account of their inferior quality, not even at the rate of two taels per piece.

September 25th.

The Interpreter Sio Seymon was sent by the Governor to inform us that Government had permitted the Commercial Resident, Mr. Doeff, to remain another year and to make his visit to Court, and that Mr. Cassa might return again to Batavia; that the presents would be accepted of by the Emperor and that the Commercial Resident should bring them to Jedo next spring, but that the elephant was declined for the sake of the difficulty to transport the same. The following is a translated extract of the letter from Court written on that occasion:

“The Elephant lately sent as a present for His
“Imperial Majesty is considered as a great token
“of friendship, coming from a country far dis-
“tant; yet the Emperor for the sake of the diffi-
“culty to bring the same to Jedo declines the ac-
“ceptance thereof, but sends for the maintenance
“of the said elephant, on his return to Batavia,
“one hundred bales of wheat.”

N.B. That the Emperor consents to accept of the presents will be very advantageous to the Company in the course of time, when the real truth concerning our affairs shall become known to the Japanese Government, because the Governor of Nangasacky, all the great men there, and the principal Interpreters will be held responsible for having offered these presents, if they do not arrange matters so that the same are well received at Court.

October 4th.

The time approaches when the ships ought to go down to the Papenberg, but there are still wanting to complete the return cargoes 2,466 chests of copper (the total amount permitted this year to be exported is 7,466 chests). This delay must be attributed to no other cause but that several articles we brought here have not yet been delivered, wherefore we are unable to calculate whether our funds are sufficient or not. I have agreed in the mean time with Mr. Doeff to apply to the Imperial Treasury to furnish me with the whole quantity above stated, of which as much would be kept for account of the Company as we were able to pay, and 700 chests would be considered as an allowance to the Commercial Resident for the three years during which no ships have been here, besides the usual gratification of still 700 chests more for this present year, being together 1,400 chests, payable at Batavia, at the rate of R. Dr. 25 Specie per chest, after the precedent of 1809, provided he himself

“The Elephant lately sent as a present for His
“Imperial Majesty is considered as a great token
“of friendship, coming from a country far dis-
“tant; yet the Emperor for the sake of the diffi-
“culty to bring the same to Jedo declines the ac-
“ceptance thereof, but sends for the maintenance
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Picture of the Elephant sent by Sir Stamford Raffles as a present to the Emperor of Japan.

This picture is reproduced from a contemporary painting by a Chinese Artist at Nagasaki and bears inscriptions in both Dutch and Japanese, the Japanese inscription translates as follows:

DEDICATION

The first day of the ninth month, twelfth year of Bunkwa (Year of the Boar).

The above foreign words are as follows:

This is the elephant brought over on the Dutch* merchant ship which arrived at this port in the sixth month of the tenth year of Bunkwa (Summer of the year of the Cock). Its height is six feet eight inches. From its head to the root of the tail seven feet seven inches. The length of the nose (trunk) three feet six inches. Weight 1540 kin. It is said to have been born in the Island of Ceylon and was five years old when it was obtained from Batavia in the Island of Sumatra. Text by Captain Henrick Doess of Nagasaki, dated 15th. Oct. 1815 A.D.

Presented by Suda Gozo--Fujiwara Tushin.

Written at the Dutch Factory of Nagasaki.

KO-UN-KAKU‡

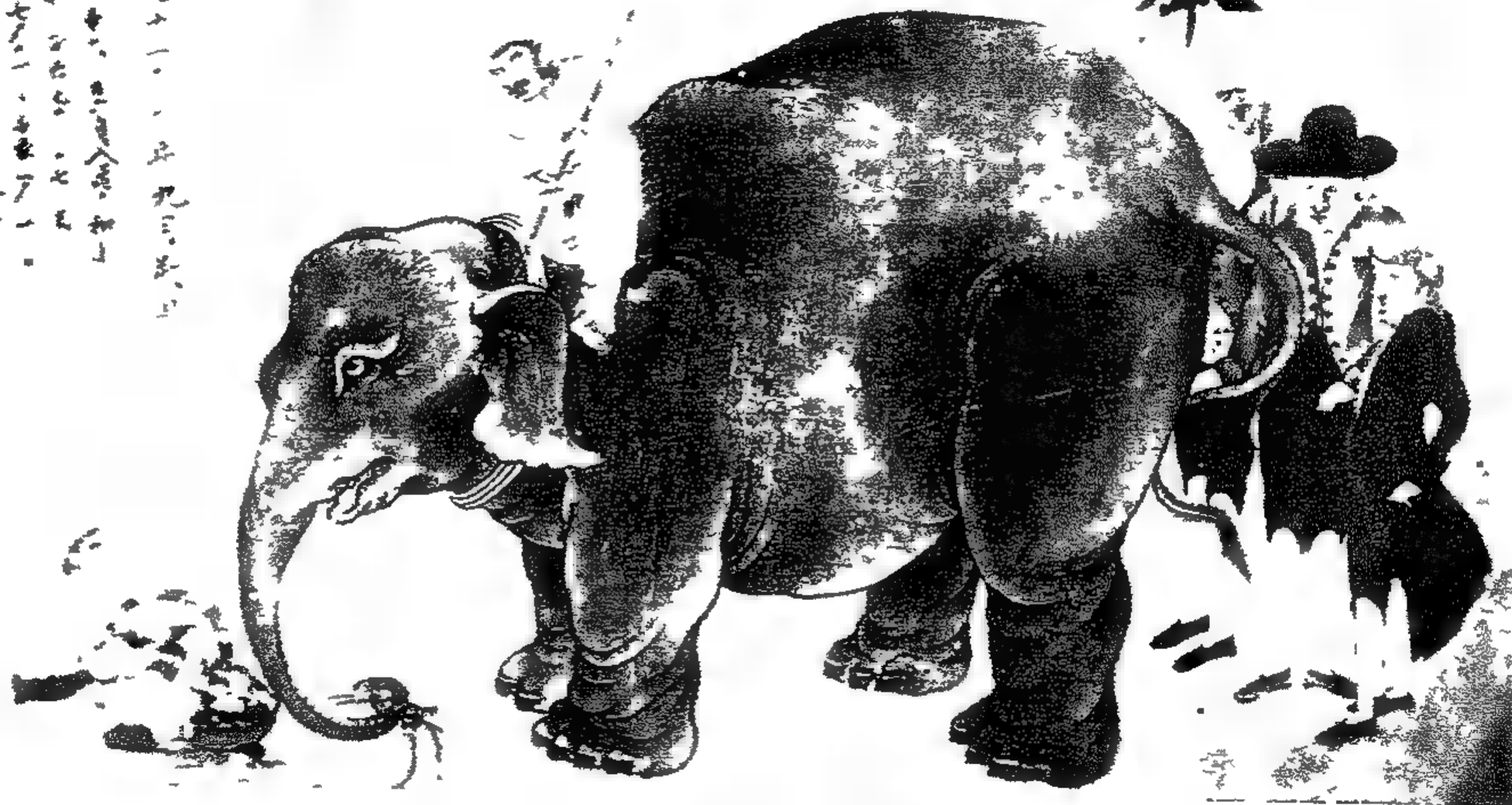
* Really an English ship either the "Charlotte" or the "Mary."

‡ Note: - Ko-un-Kaku is the name of the Chinese artist.

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pays for the same here, and should we remain debtors still for some part, our Government would pay the amount next year at the fixed rate of Taels 12: 3: 5 per chest.

October 7th.

The *Charlotte* has laden 400 chests of copper more, and will take the whole 2,466 chests above mentioned, besides 600 Peculs of camphire, which the Japanese require us to take, the same having been ready for shipping these three years.

The *Mary* will load no more than 1717 chests and take ballast for the rest, so that she may quietly proceed on her voyage.

Received the following letter from Mr. Cassa:

Sir,

After the ships have been unloaded, the cargoes disposed of and returns again provided, I would wish to know what arrangements you have made respecting my appointment as Commercial Resident.

Having acted in all the concerns of the Company jointly with Mr. Doeff, I ought certainly not to be left unrewarded. I pretend to no pay here but request that you will inform me, previous to my departure from hence, what I may have to expect, in order to take my measures accordingly at Batavia, &c.

Being unqualified to make any arrangement in that respect, I replied:

Sir,

In answer to your letter of this day, I have the honor to inform you that I am sorry to have no qualification to make any kind of arrangement concerning your appointment, but must leave it to the consideration and generosity of Government.

I coincide however fully with you that it cannot be supposed you should perform this voyage un-

rewarded, especially as you would have shared with Mr. Doeff in the Commission if you had remained there as Commercial Resident, and I have no doubt but Government will take your case into consideration and dispose favorably of the same after the Report I intend to make on that subject.

October 13th.

The ships removed to the Papenberg, having their full cargoes on board, vizt. the *Charlotte* 6,766 chests with 1 per cent. upon the weight, together $5,833 \frac{66}{100}$ chests and the *Mary* 1,700 chests with 1 per cent. 1,717 chests, making a total of $7,540 \frac{66}{100}$ chests of Japan copper, each chest containing one Pecul of 120 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. Dutch weight, including 700 chests, the property of the Commercial Resident, of which I do not know yet how much Government will be able to pay for, the delivery of the merchandize we imported not being half finished.

The ship *Mary* has also for ballast 1,000 Peculs or thereabout of Hirandoo* porcelain earth or stone, being broken pieces of rock. Another 1,000 Peculs of the same will still be shipped. I preferred that earth or stone before the common rock or sand, under a supposition that the same probably might be found serviceable at Batavia in the potteries or for other purposes. I considered also that the price of the same and the charges attending the shipping are still less than boat and cooley hire for the common ballast, and that besides this kind of ballast is preferable to sand, which latter happens to encounter the pumps and to render them unserviceable.

The Commercial Resident, Mr. Doeff, suggested to me that since I had declared to be unqualified to enter into any agreement with him, he wished to send Mr. Bloemhoff and a clerk to Batavia, that the former might

* Hirado or Hirando ware has always been famous; the clay comes from deposits at Mikawachi, near Nagasaki.
2000.

then demonstrate to Government the impossibility to continue the Japan trade in the name of the British nation and make such further proposals for alterations in the present system as he (Mr. Doeff) supposed to be requisite in the course of time, to which I readily assented.

We agreed that Mr. Ihnen, who had been appointed Scribe here, should again return to Batavia, that duty having been performed already three years by Mr. Poget, a Writer in the Dutch Company's service, who has been twenty years in Japan and that it would be an act of cruelty to supersede him; that, however, the other three clerks should remain in order to obviate a suspicion in the mind of the Japanese, if all those persons that had arrived were again to return.

October 15th.

The ship *Mary* took her last ballast of porcelain stone on board, having now 2,000 Peculs of the same, which cost Spanish Dollars 153 or thereabout, at which rate no other ballast could have been procured.

October 25th.

Our imported cargoes having been delivered, a beginning could now be made to draw out the accounts.

October 26th.

Five hundred Peculs of camphire were shipped on the *Charlotte*, and both ships have now completed their cargoes.

November 4th.

Came the chief Reporter with a message from the Governor saying that the Butler, A. Paschen, having beat a cooley on the 18th October l[ast] p[ast], must be banished and return with us to Batavia. The Governor also requested that Captain Voorman, who had made several voyages to Japan and always conducted himself friendly towards the natives, might be sent again next year.

November 5th.

Today the chief Reporter, Sio Seymon, represented to me that in consequence of no ships having arrived at Japan these last three years, the Interpreters had enjoyed no income and that he himself had been the greatest sufferer on that account, being obliged to make some disbursements out of his own pocket for the maintenance of the Interpreter Establishment; that it being usual that the Company allowed to the same on the arrival of a ship 1,320 taels, yet nothing if no ship came, and in the latter case the loss could not be great, because the next year had made up for it, but having been deprived of that advantage full three years, the Interpreters had run into debt; wherefore he solicited that I would cause one half of the above annual allowance to be paid, amounting for three years to R. Drs. 1650.

I observed to him that the charge he had just mentioned was never made in former years, when no ships arrived, yet promised to lay his request before Government, with which reply he was satisfied, and left me.

November 9th.

Died Mr. Barriton who came with me from Batavia to remain as Clerk on this Establishment.

November 10th.

The Commanders went on board their respective ships.

Captain Wood was still so weak that he must be carried in a chair.

I had a report that last night again two men from the *Mary*, being on shore to attend the Commander, had deserted. Towards evening they were detected to have concealed themselves under the house. The Governor of Nangasacky sent word that they should be confined on board the *Charlotte* until the ships were at sea.

November 13th.

Mr. Doeff delivered the Account of the Expedition, which I approved of, save errors and omissions, and of which the following is a short sketch:

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Amount sale of the cargo of the <i>Charlotte</i> and <i>Mary</i> as per Cash Account....Tael	213840. 8. 8. ■
2. Usual Allowance	3000. —,—,—
	<hr/>
	216840. 8. 8. ■

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. The extraordinary allowance upon our demand.....Tael	3000	
2. One per Cent Warehouse rent	218.6.5.2	3218. 6. 5. 2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of Receipt....Tael		220059. 5. 4. 0

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. The debts to the Imperial Treasury..Tael	80269. 1. 5. 2. 6	
2. Extra disbursements for the table....Tael	1920.—,—,—,—	
3. Presents to people assisting at a fire.....	24.—,—,—,—	
4. Advance on Salary to several persons belonging to the Expedition.	2200.—,—,—,—	
5. Disbursements for the elephant	98. 3. 1. 7.—	84511. 6. 6. 9. 6
	<hr/>	

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Table Expenses	Tael 5957.2.—.6.1	
2. Provisions	600.—,—,—,—	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward Tael	6567.2.—.6.1	84511. 6. 6. 9. 6

Brought forward.....	6557.2.-.6.1	84511.6.6.9.6
	6559.2.-.6.6	
3. Daily Supplies	400.-.-.-.-	
4. Hire for the Island	7908.-.-.-.-	
5. Repairs in building	58.7.2.-.-	
6. Salary to the servants	331.8.4.-.-	17292.4.9.9.1
	<u> </u>	

CHARGES ON MERCHANDIZE.

1. Landing of the cargoesTael	962.2.5.-.-	
2. Amount of the return cargoes...	86053.1.-.-.-	
3. Charges on copper	2508.5.3.-.8	
4. Do. on Camphire	570.2.4.-.-	
Commission	14646.3.2.3.-	104740.4.4.3.8
	<u> </u>	

CHARGES FOR SHIPS.

1. Provisions for both ships	3351.9.1.6.-	
2. Apprehension of 3 Deserters.....	133.3.3.3.-	
3. Biscuit	60.-.-.-.-	
4. Burial charges...	14.6.-.-.-	3559.8.4.6.-
	<u> </u>	

TASSAK.

1. CashTael	1921.-.-.-.-		
2. Charges	74.8.-.-.-	1995.8.-.-.-	1995.8.-.-.-
	<u> </u>		

ERROR.

Japan Wood short of what is charged in account	235.7.5.3.4	235.7.5.3.4
Carried forward		<u>212336.0.1.1.9</u>

VOYAGE TO THE IMPERIAL COURT.

Brought forward	212336.0.1.1.9
Cash left to defray the charges attending to same	13533.3.6.-- 225866.4.7.3.7*
Balance due to the Japanese Government	Taels 5806.3.3.--

From the above short sketch it appears that the debts of the former Government amounted to Taels 80269 being less Sp. Drs. 10,000 or thereabout than what the same were supposed to be.

I was informed by Mr. Doeff that among the charges paid on account of the ship *Mary* were Taels 400 for medical attendance on Captain Wood, but that the latter had refused to sign the bill for acceptance and said that Dr. Sheyter had attended him by my order, so that the surgeon on the Establishment had acted as apothecary only, and the medicines belonged to the Company, wherefore he did not think himself indebted to the said surgeon.

Not being sufficiently acquainted with the laws and regulations of the present Government, nor having a copy of the Charter Party, I could not decide in that case, but referred the same to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

November 15th.

The Commercial Resident delivered to me the following papers, in additional account of the charges for the ships *Charlotte* and *Mary* during the time of their lying at anchor under the Papenberg, an account of the embarkation of the camphire, a list of the remaining medicines, a memorandum of the prices obtained for our imported cargoes, a specification of the charges on merchandize and a receipt for the money left to defray the

■ Total is slightly in error.

expences of the voyage to the Court of the Emperor next year, which papers have been verified and stamped by the Interpreters.

I received also the Cash Account for the years 1810, 1811 and 1812, the latest that had been transmitted to Batavia being for 1809.

All the above specified documents are annexed to the original accounts of the Expedition.

The requisition from the Emperor and memorandum of merchandize to be imported next year having also been received and all our concerns settled, I went with my party on board the *Charlotte* and sent duplicates of all the documents concerning the Expedition to Captain Wood, who requested that he might sail under convoy of the *Charlotte*, which was consented to.

November 16th.

Sent Mr. Sheyter on board the *Mary* who reported on his return that Captain Wood was still very weak, but his officers were in good health.

November 21st.

Captain Brown being of opinion that a written order should be sent to Captain Wood or to the Commanding Officer of the *Mary* to sail under convoy of the *Charlotte*, so that if the former were to die, the latter might know how to act, I wrote the following letter:

"To Captain Wood or the

"Commanding Officer of the ship *Mary*

"Sir

"In reply to your request of the 16th Instant, I
"am to inform you that I am well aware of the nec-
"essity to let the *Mary* sail under convoy of the
"Charlotte, you are therefore directed to remain
"under the said convoy until our arrival in the road
"of Batavia and to observe the signals of the same.

November 23d.

In the morning I was told by Captain Brown that the Commander of the *Mary* was worse, wherefore I sent Dr. Sheyler who informed me, when he came back, that Captain Wood appeared more weak than he had been, that his three Officers were well and the greatest part of the crew likewise, of which however some were still troubled with the scurvy.

November 25th.

In the morning both ships set sail and proceeded their voyage. During our stay at Japan no kind of difference or quarrels with the natives had taken place.

The five deserters from the *Mary* were sent on board their own ship as soon as we had come into the open sea.

During the night, being in the latitude of the Island Maxima, we had a heavy gale of wind and lost sight of the *Mary*.

December.

Arrived safe with the *Charlotte* in the road of Batavia, yet I am sorry to say that we have no accounts of the *Mary*.

On board the ship *Charlotte* in the road of Batavia.

26th December 1813.

(Signed) WILLIAM WARDENAAR.

A true translation

(Signed) P. CHRISTIANI.

A true copy

A. Grey Sec. to Govt.

Compd.
V. M. McL.

[Endorsed]

Enclosure No. 3A

Journal of Mr. Wardenaar at Japan

In Govr. Raffles's Letter to the Secret Committee of 11th Feby. 1814.

Received per *Isabella* 23rd Sept. 1814.

ENCLOSURE IV

VOYAGE TO JAPAN.

		Dr.	Cr.
		Sp. Drs.	Sp. Drs.
1813			
To 1836270 lbs. of Soft Sugar		88141.00	
18750 lbs. Black Pepper		750.00	
34349 lbs. Pig Lead		2668.59	
26461 lbs. Rolls do.		1960.74	
164000 lbs. Sappan Wood		3280.00	
87511 lbs. Tin		17502.00	
1553 lbs. Elephants Teeth		1748.40	
50 lbs. Egyptian Mummy		600.00	
15000 lbs. Cloves		12600.00	
12500 lbs. Nutmegs		13000.00	
15013½ lbs. Cotton Thread		4804.00	
514 pieces of Thornback Skins.....		276.80	
5519 do. Patna Chints		6348.51	
60 do. Coast do. fine.....		150.00	
166 do. Printed Cottons		2060.94	
26 do. Cambrics		490.00	
2610 do. Surat Palempores.....		6210.00	
623 do. Silk in Sorts.....		2926.50	
225 do. Wollens in Sorts.....		10916.58	
298 do. Long Ells		4078.84	
231 do. Perpetuans		2977.95	
54 do. Camblets		1400.69	
2500 do. Ducatoons		4342.42	
		189233.96	

CHARGES.

Presents to the Emperor and Princes of Japan	6460.15
Provisions etc. for the use of the Factory..	2997.17
An Advance to Mr. Wardenaar First Commissioner for Expenses.....	6000.00
sioner for Expenses.....	6000.00
ditto. for Mr. Ainsley Second Commissioner	2000.00
ditto. of Mr. Ihnen Scriba to the Commission	500.00
An advance to Two Clerks.....	200.00

Six months Salary to Captain Voorman at 500 Sp. Drs. per mensem.....	3000.00
Six months Salary to Mr. Wardenaar Jr. Secretary to the Commission at 150.00. Sp. Drs. per mensem.....	900.00
Six months Salary to Mr. Sluiter, Physician of the Commission at 150 Sp. Drs.....	900.00
Paid Passage and Table Allowance for the Commission etc. proceeding on board the Ships Charlotte and Mary.....	1145.50
Paid for the straw bags for the Sugar, Pepper, and Clove-casks etc.	6252.00
Packing Cases	713.00
Coolies employed on board the vessels and in the Magazines packing the Cargoes..	2082.50
Prows employed Landing the Cargoes.....	1200.00
Paid two extra clerks and Mandoors.....	165.00
Paid for several articles on account of the Adventure	168.08
Paid for food for the Elephant and other animals	268.80
Paid for Camphur used in the packing of clothes and other goods.....	100.00
Paid the Commission on board the vessels in landing the copper on shore at Batavia	250.00
Prows employed in landing the Copper and Camphur	600.00
To freight for the ship Charlotte for 9 months at 6600 Sp. Drs. per mensem...	59400.00
To freight of the ship Mary for 8 months at 6000 Rupees per mensem.....	22900.10
<hr/>	
Paid to the Chief of the Factory at Japan for 1400 Peculs of Copper, delivered to Government for two Years as customry.	25000.00
<hr/>	
	332454.20
To Balance in Favour of the Voyage.....	146294.74
<hr/>	
	479379.—
<hr/>	

By Paid the Debts of the former Dutch Government to the Emperor of Japan..	48648.00
Advanced the Commanders of the Vessels and various other Persons at Japan, to be repaid by them at Batavia.....	3678.00
Remaining Treasury at Japan for the year 1814	4688.00
Remaining in Woollens etc. for do. do.....	15000.00
Cargo brought from Japan vizt. 902452 lbs. of Japan Copper estimated at 50 Sp. Drs. per Dutch pecul of 125 lbs.....	360980.00
60437 lbs. of Camphur at 50 Stivers per pound	45785.00
1200 lbs. Pitch.....	600.00
	<hr/>
	479379.00
	<hr/>

BATAVIA.

MEMORANDUM—of which Balance however are to be deducted the Douceurs, payable to Mr. Wardenaar, Ainslie, Voorman and other Servants, according to the Letter and Instructions of the Honourable Lieutenant Governor bearing date the 15th. June 1813,—to be settled hereafter by a Committee appointed by Government.

1813	Sp. Drs. Cts.
Brought forward	479379 „
	<hr/>
Spanish Dollars	479379 „
	<hr/>

accountants office the 17th February 1814.

I. J. BAUER

accountant.

[Endorsed]

Adventure to Japan 1813/14.

Enclosure No. 4

In Govr. Raffles's Letter to the Secret Committee of 11th February 1814.

Recd. Per *Isabella* 23rd. September 1814.

ENCLOSURE V

EXTRACT from the SECRET REPORT of Mr. Henry Doeff concerning the occurrences with the English Frigate the *Phaeton* in the Bay of Nangasacky in Japan on the 4th, 5th and 6th October 1808, and the consequences therefrom proceeding.

The Secret Letter to the Supreme Government contains the following passages.

After having been on the look out the whole season for our ships, I was informed on the morning of the 4th October that a European vessel was in sight, and although it was rather late, I still flattered myself with the hope that this belonged to our Nation, having a precedent of an arrival as late as the 20th September. Notwithstanding I sent to the Governor and advised him to be on his guard, as I was doubtful what ship it might be.

My hopes were soon frustrated because the ship proved to be the English Frigate *Phaeton*, who sailed into the Port of Nangansacky under Dutch Colours. Having sent Commissioners on board by order of the Governor they were put into confinement yet the Dutch Colours still remained flying. In the morning of the 5th the English Flag was hoisted and about 9 o'clock in the evening the two Commissioners returned after that the Governor had sent water and provisions on board, Captain Pellew having menaced to him all the Japanese vessels and Chinese junks in the Road, if this requisition was not instantly complied with, which will further appear from the copy of a letter written by a Dutch sailor and signed by the said Captain Pellew, referring myself

for further particulars to my Separate Secret Journal from 4th until 6th October, on which latter day the Frigate departed.

This occurrence caused an uncommon sensation throughout the Island, and the consequence has been that the Governor of Nangasacky Matsudaira Dzusho no Kami, ripped up his belly on the evening of the 6th.

EXTRACT from the Separate Secret Journal of 11th November 1808 until 10th October 1809.

December 23d. It was reported to me that the Deputy to the Lord of Miscoeng* stationed at Trekshovre in the Camp of this Bay had been suspended from his appointment and that the Commanding Officers of the Imperial Guards, five in number, had ripped up their bellies, &c.

Jany. 26th 1809. I was informed that news had arrived from Jedo that the Lord of [sic] Miscoeng had been ordered into confinement at his own house for an unlimited period, and that all the inhabitants within his Lordship had been commanded not to open the front of their houses during that time. The house of that gentleman in Nangasacky is entirely shut up and it is supposed that he will have his Lordship forfeited, which however is not certain. The upper Banjoosts who went on board with the Commissioners are said to be [?cut] off with the loss of their appointments. This also is still doubtful.

Thursday.

April 6th.—The Interpreters who had accompanied the Commissioners were confined this day by order of Government at their houses, doors and windows being shut.

* Hizen.

The Accountant who is accused by many persons to have caused the early retreat of the Guards, is confined in Jedo within shut doors, until an investigation has been made into his conduct.

Monday.

April 17th.—It was communicated to me that the Lord of Fiseeng had been discharged after a confinement of one hundred days. He has returned [to] his Lordship, yet the shame he underwent is so great, that he will hardly ever dare to make his appearance again at Court.

Friday.

May 6th.—The Interpreters were ordered to the Government House and discharged from confinement, except three of them, who were with the Commissioners in the boat and jumped overboard. It is supposed that they will remain under arrest fifty days more.

Copy of a Letter under the signature of Captain
Pellew, addressed to the Commercial
Director Mr. Doeff.

The two Gentlemen belonging to the Dutch Company, Dirk Gozemans and Gerrit Schimmel, the former now going on shore in his own boat, and the Captain has detained us and made us prisoners, and the Captain keeps us since yesterday 5 o'clock and goes now at 3 o'clock from the ship. The Captain says that the provisions must be sent as soon as possible, when he shall send Mr. Schimmel on shore and go to sea; and if he does not receive the provisions before this evening, he will sail up tomorrow morning and set fire to all the Japanese vessels and Chinese junks.

(Signed) FLEETWOOD PELLEW
Sworn Scriba.

N.B.—The above letter is literally translated
Dutch Translator to Government.

(A true Copy)

C. A. GREY

Secy. to Govt.

[Endorsed]

Enclosure No. 5
Reports of Events at Nangasacky on Captain
Pellew's forcible entry there.
In Govr. Raffles's Letter to the Secret Commit-
tee of 11th February 1814.
Received per *Isabella* 23rd Sept. 1814.

Compd.
V. M. McL.

ENCLOSURE VI

SKETCH of a PLAN of a Commercial Treaty which the underwritten is charged to propose to His Excellency the Governor General of Java, in the Name of the Director of the Dutch Trade in Japan.

In the Convention entered into between Mr. Doeff, Director of the Dutch Trade in Japan, and Messrs. Wardenaar and Ainslie, Commissioners from the Governor General of Java, dated 26th July 1813, the impossibility to carry on that Trade under the British Flag has been fully explained. The present Director of the Dutch Trade in Japan, dare not without special qualification from the legal authority of his own nation, forsake the post that has been intrusted to him, or cede the Trade to any foreign Power. Another objection of equal importance, is the inveterate hatred of the Japanese against the British Flag, attributable especially to the hostilities committed in the Bay of Nangasacky by Captain Fleetwood Pellew, Commanding the *Phaeton* Frigate in 1808, which caused the death and ruin of many noble Chieftains. Of those occurrences a Secret Report has been transmitted to Batavia in 1809, the Copy of which goes here annexed.

The Director of the Dutch Trade in Japan has been deprived five years of all information concerning the state of affairs in his Native Country, and ever since 1809, he is without any orders or communications from his lawful superiors; yet does not acknowledge any other authority but theirs and considers himself and all those that have been placed under his orders as free Hollanders. But having perceived the wish of the British Govern-

ment to make ■ trial of the Japan Trade, he proposes to His Excellency the Governor General of Java the following Treaty.

First. The supreme direction of the Trade in Japan shall be held by Mr. Doeff, or be transferred to whom he may please, and be managed in every respect as hitherto.

Secondly. The Ships going to Japan shall sail under the Dutch Flag, because the Japanese Government admits no other, but they shall not after their arrival there, exhibit the flag of any other nation.

Thirdly. The commanders, officers and crews of the ships proceeding to Japan, shall be approved of by the person, who is sent to Batavia as Commissioner by Mr. Doeff, because an improper conduct of one or other on board would infallibly expose ships and crews to imminent danger.

Fourthly. Every person on board the said ships, of what rank or condition soever, shall be strictly enjoined under severe punishment, neither to report any news to the Japanese, nor to talk politics, much less to give information of who are the present possessors of Java, or to what nation they themselves belong; but to conduct themselves according to the directions that may be given them by the Director of the Japan Trade, or by his Deputy.

Sixthly. The servants belonging to the Establishment in Japan, shall have a free passage going and coming.

Seventhly. The private Trade shall remain on the former footing, and the servants employed in Japan shall enjoy a certain privilege on board the ships out and homeward bound, without paying any freight, according to former Regulations, provided they do not trade in articles reserved exclusively

by the Company, in which case their merchandise will be confiscated.

Eightly. Whenever the Director of the Japan Trade, his Deputy, or other persons belonging to the establishment there, might come to Java, the same shall enjoy all the prerogatives of other inhabitants, and the protection of the British Government, either at Batavia, or other parts of the Island, during their stay, without being obliged to enter into the same obligations as the subjects on that Island. Their property shall also be respected.

Ninthly. The cargoes that are sent to Japan, shall be disposed of according to former Regulations, provided the merchandise be not inferior to the usual importation; in a contrary case the same will be sold at the highest rate that can be obtained, of which, as well as of all other mercantile transactions, the Interpreters will give a Certificate with their Tjap or Stamp, in the same manner as on the last Expedition.

Tenthly. For the return cargo shall be provided, the following quantity of Copper, vizt.

The Common Stipulation	5300 Peculs
The Extraordinary Do.	1466 Do.

besides 700 Peculs for the Director in Japan. The former amounts to 6766 Peculs at Taels 12, 3, 5 Per Pecul, and the latter at Rx. Drs. 25. in Silver Specie, payable at Batavia. The price of the camphor is Sph. Drs. 21 per Pecul.

The License to export 7466 Peculs of Copper has been granted only for the three years of 1813, 1814, and 1815, after the expiration of which, 5300 Peculs for the Company, and 700 Peculs for the Director, together 6000 Peculs, will only be permitted, according to the Regulation of 1790, unless an extension

of the privilege can be obtained through the influence of the Director.

Eleventhly. The usual Commission of 5 Per Cent shall be paid at Japan as before.

Twelfthly. There shall be provided also for all the charges at Japan, all the presents at Court and at Nangasacky, together with the Passaks, the journey to Jedo, and expenses of the Passaks there, by the same rule as formerly, without any addition.

The Establishment at Japan shall be supplied likewise, with a sufficient stock of provisions, and other articles, according to the requisition that will be made for the same.

Thirteenthly. It being however impossible at present to subsist on the allowance granted in 1802, vizt. £.1500 for the table and £.1500 for all other disbursements, the necessaries of life having risen considerably in price since that period, new arrangements ought to be made, and all the requisite articles be sent to Japan, in lieu of a sum of money assigned for that purpose, vizt.

1½ Leaguer Arrack.
400 lb. Butter.
600 Bottles Claret.
2000 lb. Sugar.
2 Cases of Gin.
1 Cask of Cape Wine.
1 Case of Liqueur.
24 Bottles Salad Oil.
250 lb. of Coffee.
1 Cask Salt.
12 lb. of Spices.

besides Sp. Drs. 400 for other daily expences.—

Sundry other requisites.—
1 Leaguer Cocoanut Oil.

- 400 lb. of Candles.
- 600 Quills.
- 1 Ream large Paper.
- 3 Do. Foolscap Do.
- ½ Do. Post Do.
- 12 Ink Powders.
- 2 Pen knives.
- 2 dozen black lead Pencils.
- 1 Ball Indian Rubber.
- 1 lb. of Thread.
- 1 Line for the Flag.
- 2 Pieces Red Buntins
- 2 Do. White Buntins
- 2 Do Blue Buntins
- 12 lb. Europe Chalk.

Some Medicines and Surgical Instruments when required, and Sp. Drs. 400 for the supply of what else might be wanting occasionally of the above specified.

To the Director of the Japan Trade Mr. Doeff or to the Provisional Director, Mr. Blomhoff, (*sic*) shall be granted Rix Dollars 15000 in Silver Specie, annually for their disbursements during their stay at Batavia, payable on the 1st of May every year, and to commence with 1814.

In consideration of the said payment of Sp. Drs. 15000, the salaries of the servants on the Establishment, which were formerly provided for by the Company at Japan, shall be paid by the Director or his Deputy, out of their own pocket hereafter.

The profits upon the returns to Batavia, specified in the List here adjoined, will fully answer the above required allowance of Spanish Dollars 15000 Silver Specie.

This Treaty shall take effect from the year 1814, and remain in force as long as the Island of Java is in the possession of the British Government, or until the end of the War.

By Order of the Director

HENRY DOEFF.

(Signed) J. COOK BLOMHOFF,

Provisional Director of the Dutch Trade in Japan, appointed to conclude the Treaty.

A true Translation

(Signed) D. CHRISTIANI.

(A true Copy)

C. A. GREY.

Secy. to Govt.

Compd.
V. M. McL.

[Endorsed]

Enclosure No. 6

Plan of a Commercial arrangement for Japan
sent by Mr. Doeff.

In Govr. Raffles's Letter to the Secret Committee
of 11th February 1814.

Recd. Per *Isabella* 23rd. September 1814.

SUB-ENCLOSURE VI

SEPARATE REQUISITION,

the profits upon which, as well as upon the returns to Batavia, have been calculated sufficient to answer the demand of Sp. Drs. 1500 in Specie.

The Weight of Sp. Drs. 400, or 1000 Gold
Rupees of the Assay of 1797, to be purchased at Comps..... Sp. Drs. 12500

10 Pieces containing 170 Ikjes or 488 $\frac{3}{4}$					
Ells double Broad Cloth	@ 16	" "			2720
85 Pieces Hamans (fine)	@ 17	" "			1445
300 " Chelass (Ditto)	@ 12	" "			3600
300 " Ditto (Ditto)	@ 10	" "			3000
2000 " Ray-skins (Coast)	@ 1.2	" "			2400
5000 Catties Pootjok (Sural)	@ 1.4	" "			7000

Comp: Sp. Drs. 32665

The separate Requisition over and above the
ordinary demand, shall be augmented with Sp. Drs. 4000

Total Comps. Sp. Drs. 36665

The returns will be: vizt:

250 Peculs Iron per Pecul	6	Sp. Drs.			15000
25 Peculs Vermillion Pecul	400	" "			10000
6000 Gantang's Linseed Oil	@ 7.4	" "			4224
200 Catties Gum gutta	@ 1.8	" "			360
500 Catties Borax	2	" "			1000

100 Piculs Camphor @ 21 Drs.					2100
Boxes "					108

32792

Brought Forward 32792

CHARGES

5 per Ct. Commission on Sp. Drs. 24,000	Sp. Drs. 1200	
1/2 Ditto Commission on Sp. Drs. 12,500	"	62
5 Ditto Commission on Sp. Drs. 32,792	"	1640
		<u>2002</u>
	Cos. Sp. Drs.	35694
Sundry Disbursements	Cos. Sp. Drs.	971
		<u>36665</u>
Amounting ■ above to Cos. Sp. Drs.....		

The 100 Peculs Camphor are part payment of the ordinary or usual requisition, no more being permitted for exportation.

N.B.—It is evident that the so called Companys Spanish Dollars are Taels.

A true Translation

(Signed) D. CHRISTIANI.

Exd. C. V. McL.

A true Copy

C. A. GREY

Secy. to Govt.

ENCLOSURE VII

Letter from Dr. Ainslie reporting his return
from Japan.

To The Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honor to report my return from Japan, whither I proceeded from Batavia on the 24th of June last, in commission with Mr. Wardenaar for the purposes expressed in the Instructions communicated to the Commission.

On the arrival of the ships under the Papenberg in the Bay of Nangasacky on the morning of the 25th of July, the Chief and second Member of the Dutch Factory, accompanied by several of the Interpreters and other officers of the Japanese Government, came on board, and an order was immediately afterwards received for the ships to proceed to the anchoring ground before Nangasacky, for which purpose a fleet of boats was in readiness to tow them to that place.

Mr. Wardenaar, formerly Chief of the Factory, went on shore with the Resident, it being presumed by Japanese Officers that he came according to established custom to relieve the present Chief.

On my afterwards meeting Mr. Wardenaar, in company with the Resident and the second Member of the Factory, in order to proceed on the business of the Commission, the Resident opened the conversation by a declaration that he considered it his duty to decline delivering up his charge to any other than the Authority by which he had been intrusted with it, and by expressing

his determination to abide by that resolution, to which he immediately added that however disposed, it must have been impossible for him to act otherwise on the present occasion that the appearance of the *Phaeton* Frigate, Captain Pellew, in the Bay of Nangasacky in October 1808 (of which the Dutch relation is transmitted) and it's immediate consequences had provoked such a thirst of vengeance in the Japanese Government that the discovery of the present Commission being on the part of the English Government of Java, would, he conceived, be inevitably attended with the loss of the ships, and the destruction of every person on board. He then proceeded to mention some of the consequences of that affair—the death of the Governor of Nangasacky and of the five principal Military Officers of the Province, at that time commanding the Batteries that defend the Bay, who in order to escape the effects of the Emperor's displeasure towards themselves and their families, perished by their own hands, and the close confinement of the Prince of Feesing,* for several months, during which his fate was in suspense; that there remained therefore but one way of averting such a Catastrophe, which to avoid its fatal consequences, he should from motives of humanity consent to adopt, tho' at considerable hazard to himself and the Factory, as eventually involving both in its consequences—a measure to which the arrival of the late Resident would afford plausibility; to conduct matters on the present occasion in the mode customary with the former annual Investments from Batavia, and to account for the interruption of the Trade during the last four years in the most satisfactory way that could be devised.

He had succeeded so completely in convincing the judgment or in alarming the fears of my colleague that I found him fully prepared to embrace with eagerness any proposal that promised to ward off the present danger. He discovered great anxiety to add all the weight

* Hizen.

Log
of the Proceedings of
H.M. Ship Plover
Under the Command of
Robert P. Peller Esq. Captain
Commencing July 9th 1808
&
Ending September 14th 1809.
Kept by
John A. Boulden & Hecheler.



TITLE PAGE FROM
 THE LOG OF H.M.S. "PIAETON"

in his power to the statement of the Resident by considerations drawn from the acquaintance he laid claim to with the character of the Japanese, and from such other topics of local information as his residence in the country had acquired him.

To a suggestion whether, but for the unfortunate affair of the *Phaeton* Frigate (admitting the impracticability of the direct introduction of the English for the present), the trade might not have been represented as a Dutch Interest, but under the protection of the English Government of Java, it was replied that such a distinction would be scarcely intelligible at the Court of Jedo, and certainly inadmissible at any time. The objections, I believe, from the slender information I have been enabled to obtain on the subject, to be well founded.

In Japan the Government pervades and animates every fibre of the frame of society, it identifies itself with its Subjects, and every Individual of its numerous population moves by its impulse.

The representation to such a Government of an interest distant from that of the ruling Power, would be regarded as a gross deception, or of still worse omen, as indicating such a constitution of offices, as the Government of Japan, would at once reject all communion with, with more than religious horror.

The consequences of the *Phaeton's* visit to Nangasacky, were in themselves sufficiently distressing, and it may be reasonably presumed, that the occasion they presented was not neglected by the Dutch Factory of directing against the nation whose influence they were chiefly apprehensive of, that jealousy of foreigners indiscriminately, which so strongly possessed the Japanese Government.

It was therefore concluded that there remained no other alternative than the speedy adoption of the plan proposed, the details of which are transmitted.

The question of the direct introduction of the Eng-

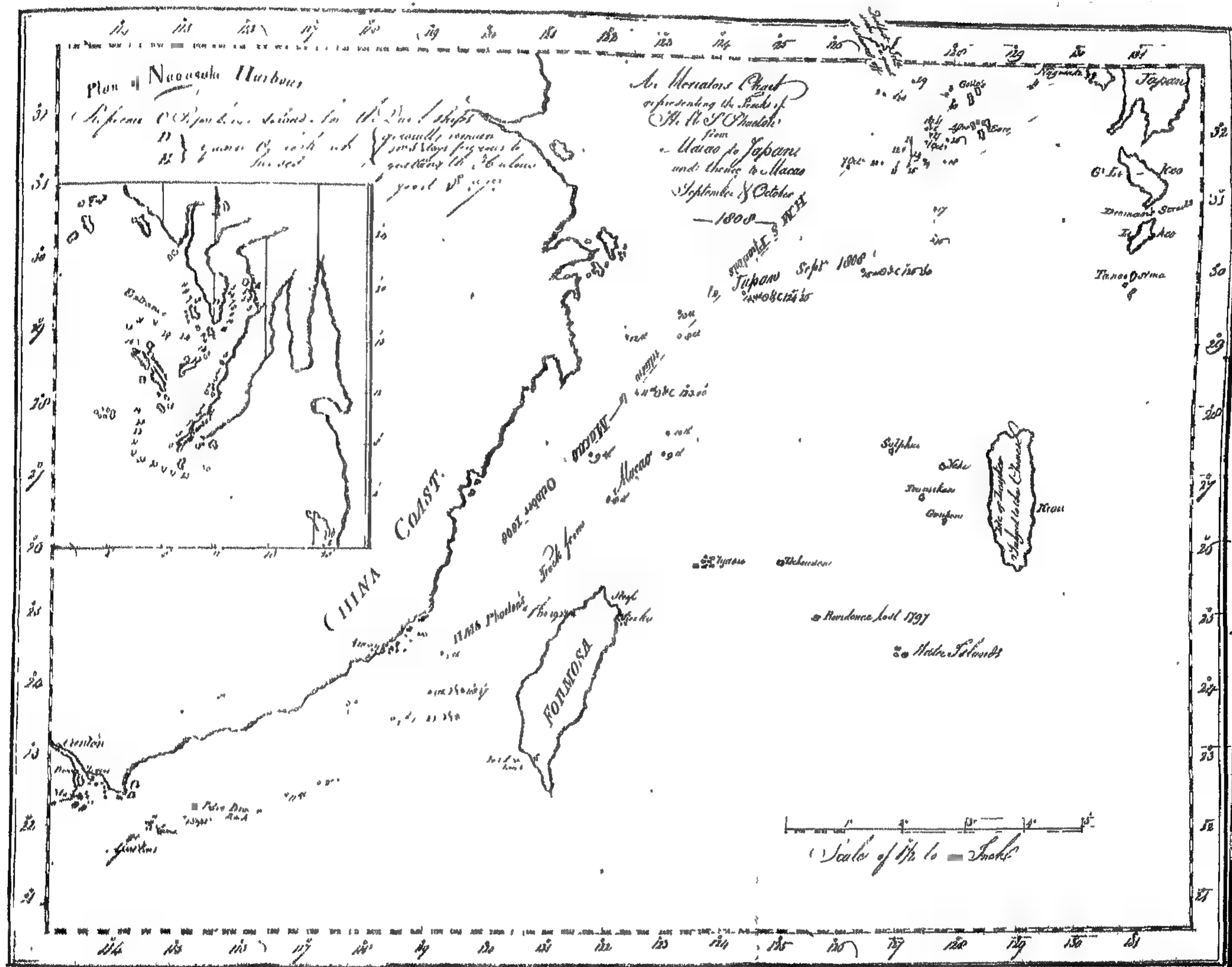
lish was consequently at an end for the present. The ships remained at anchor (from which indeed they had no means of moving), under Dutch Colours, and the sale and purchase of the outward and homeward investments proceeded through the usual hands in the established routine of the Factory.

I am unable to furnish a joint Report of Proceedings, from my colleague having reserved almost exclusively to himself the authority he received to form such arrangements as regarded the commercial concerns of the voyage, the greater part of which he concluded without communication with me. These details therefore, he will of course furnish himself.

So little has been the progress made in the main object of the Commission on the present Voyage. What has been performed may be summed up in the following articles. The ships have been rescued from the unforeseen and imminent danger with which they were threatened; the commercial objects of the voyage have been accomplished; the continuance of the trade to Japan, on its former footing at least, has been provided for; and arrangements have been entered into for putting matters in train to secure ultimately the introduction of the English; to which is to be added a circumstance subservient to this event as an indispensable preliminary and important in itself in every point of view-- the doing away in a considerable degree the violent prejudices entertained against the English Character in that quarter where alone they could be assailed, and among the people whose sentiments on that subject are likely to gain ground where it is of most importance that they should prevail.

The further success of the Commission was opposed by obstacles, the extent of which had not even been suspected when it proceeded from Batavia, nor indeed did there exist at the time, either the means of learning that extent, or of effecting anything towards surmounting the obstacles, had they been known to exist. The ulti-

**CHART FROM
THE LOG OF H.M.S. "PHAETON"
SHOWING THE VOYAGE TO NAGASAKI**



mate consequences of the Voyage, however, are likely to prove beneficial, for a real state of the business was perfectly known, long before the ships leaving Dezima, to several of the chief Interpreters, and other officers of the Japanese Government, employed in the regulation of the foreign Trade of Japan. This tacit participation on their part was the surest pledge of our safety.

Few opportunities were afforded me of communication with them, for which they appeared anxious, but the impressions they have received are, I have occasion to know, upon the whole very favorable, and insignificant as it might appear elsewhere to notice the sentiments of a few public officers in a single sea port of an extensive Empire, in Japan the circumstance is by no means unimportant. Nangasacky is the sole point of contact of Japan with foreign nations, and the sentiments entertained of foreigners there are encountered by none of a different character thro' other channels, but are propagated directly to the Capital through the established official course, where they may be presumed to influence the opinions of the Governor of Nangasacky, resident at Jedo, who possesses the entire control of the Department, comprising every description of foreign relations, and who has a considerable personal interest in the advantages derived from the foreign trade of the kingdom.

It may not be out of place to notice a very unusual mark of favor on the part of the Emperor in his accepting the whole of the presents for his own use, with the single exception of the elephant, which was regarded as a very flattering testimony of regard, and was declined, I believe, entirely in consequence of some difficulties started to the conveying the animal to Jedo.

The second Member of the Factory has returned to Batavia by the present opportunity, and will have the honor of submitting a plan for the voyage of the ensuing Season, the Resident having remained at Nangasacky for the purpose of making the usual journey to Jedo in

February next (since 1790, performed only once in four years). He will proceed to Batavia next season, when he will have the honor of presenting a project for the continuance of the trade, and the gradual introduction of the English, modified according to such views of the subject as he may be able to obtain from his Journey.

In the security of exclusive monopoly, which they were little apprehensive of any interference with, there seems reason to believe that on many occasions the Dutch prosecuted the private advantages their situation placed within their reach, without much regard to the interests of the Japanese. Should the projected intercourse obtain a permanent footing, the English character could not fail to contrast advantageously with that of their predecessors in the eyes of the Japanese, of whose national character acuteness and intelligence appear to form very prominent features. The most favorable results may be anticipated from the circumstance, but a considerable time must elapse before such effects be produced, before the distinction of character be so sensibly felt, and the channels of communication with the Japanese so thoroughly cleansed of the contamination of the Dutch, as to admit of the situations in the Factory being ostensibly held by Englishmen, without militating strongly against the spirit of the Instructions I was honored with, which enjoin a scrupulous avoidance of any compromise of the British character.

Such was the impression I received from a view of the footing on which the Dutch Factory is placed as would have determined me to decline the charge of Resident of Nangasacky, had it been required to hold it by the performance of the humiliating observances practised by the Dutch in their intercourse with the Japanese.

The Ships *Charlotte* and *Mary* employed in the Voyage to Japan, sailed from the Bay of Nangasacky on the 25th Ultimo, and parted company in a heavy gale during the night. No accounts have been since received

of the *Mary*. The *Charlotte* has just anchored, 2 P.M.

(Signed) D. AINSLIE
Commissioner.

Ship Charlotte Batavia Roads
20th December 1813.

(A true Copy)
Compd. C. A. GREY
V. M. McL. Secy. to Govt.

[Endorsed]

Enclosure No. 7
Letter from Dr. Ainslie
Reports his return from Japan D[ated] 20
December 1813.
In Govr. Raffles's Letter to the Secret Commit-
tee of 11th February 1814.
Recd. Per *Isabella* 23rd September 1814.

ENCLOSURE VIII

Letter from Dr. Ainslie on the Japan Trade.

To The Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of yesterday, requiring an immediate reply to the queries contained therein, on the subject of the Trade with Japan.

As I was not aware of being likely to be called on for that purpose at present, the Papers I have occasion to refer to are not now within my reach, and I must confine myself to such statements as I can furnish from memory, in addition to the brief Report I had the honor to submit on my return from Japan, reserving the details connected with the subject for a memoir* to be drawn up as soon I receive the Documents I have collected with that view.

1.—With regard to the real difficulties to be surmounted in the establishment of a commercial intercourse with Japan, I consider them, so far as they are founded in the character and political institutions of the Japanese, to be of infinitely less importance than the Dutch, from whose interested reports on that subject, the idea generally entertained of them, has been formed, would represent them. They are derived in a considerable degree from the misrepresentations of that people, and the late expedition has, within a certain range, had the effect of weakening them. The limited extent of the trade latterly carried on by the Dutch was owing in no trifling degree

* Not written; see note page 86.

to the conduct of their officers in postponing the public interest to a regard to their own private emolument, which was essentially consulted by narrowing the trade, as on that contracted footing their means of advantage bore a greater proportion to its whole extent, and the smaller number of officers required in conducting it afforded to the mutual understanding they maintained together, every advantage of concealment.

2.—At such a distance from control, and himself the channel of communication to his superiors, the Dutch Resident, in common with the other public officers of the Dutch Government, receiving but a very limited salary, was left to his own discretion, to improve the advantages of whatever nature his place could be made to yield him—a situation little calculated to command or obtain respect—and the spectacle of the Representative of his nation scrambling for every petty advantage has degraded the character of his countrymen in the eyes of the Japanese, endowed as they are with no common share of intelligence and discernment.

3.—On the subject of the extent of the population of Japan, the nature of its Government, and character of the people, I must beg leave to refer to the memoir already alluded to. I may add however that they appear entirely free from any prejudices that would stand in the way of a free and unreserved intercourse with Europeans; even their prejudices on the score of religion of which such exaggerated accounts are reported by the Dutch, and of which as is believed among the Japanese, the Dutch have sometimes availed themselves against their rivals in the early trade of Japan, are moderate and inoffensive.

4.—In the event of the establishment of a British Factory in Japan, I consider the present very limited state of the trade as no criterion whatever of the extent it may be carried to, and which in the natural course of things, it would attain. The climate, the habits of the people,

and their freedom from any prejudices that would obstruct the operation of these natural causes, would open a vent for numerous articles of European comfort and luxury. The consumption of woollens and hard ware might be rendered almost unlimited. They are fond of the fine specimens of the glass manufacture and it only requires to bring them acquainted with many of the other products of British Industry to obtain for them a ready introduction.

The returns from Japan which have hitherto been limited to their copper and camphor, to some lakered ware, a small quantity of silks and a few other things of trifling importance, may be extended to a long list. Of the following articles, of which specimens have been brought to Java—teas, beeswax, pitch, borax, gamboge, assafoetida, cinnabar, iron, linseed oil, whale oil, pit coal, flour, &c., &c.

5.—The proportionate value of gold to silver in Japan differs so widely from what obtains in other parts, as to afford a striking proof of the efficacy of the checks by which the circulation of the precious metals is restrained. The value of gold of no very high touch, inferior I should imagine, tho' I have had no opportunity of assaying it, to the English coinage, is to silver of dollar fineness as 30 to 1. The most rigorous prohibitions exist against the exportation of the precious metals under any form. In the event of any change of circumstances materially affecting the trade with China, I should conceive, that on the establishment of the English there, a similar one might be instituted in Japan, susceptible of such extension in that channel, as to be brought to supersede in a considerable degree the present trade with China.

6.—The trade of China with Japan, defined as in the case of the Dutch by specific rules, is limited to 10 junks annually. They are fitted out from the Province of Nankin, and bring to Japan principally sugar, with a

**PAGE FROM THE LOG
of
H.M.S. "PHAETON"**

His Majesty's Ship "Thetis" at Gen. Nagasaki River.

Winds	Remarks
N.E.	<p>Light Breeze and fine weather. Set up the Top Mast Rigging. Handspliced the Sheet & hauled for a small Bower.</p> <p>Engl. as requisite.</p> <p>Light Breeze and cloudy.</p> <p>Received from the Japanese 15 Bullocks, 15 Bulls of Water, a small quantity of fire wood, a few Goats & quantity of vegetables.</p> <p>Sent the two Dutch & Japanese on shore.</p> <p>at Midnight, light Breeze and clear weather. Water Expended 1 Bore. Remains 7 1/4 Tons.</p>

W. R.	Course	Winds	Remarks
"	"	N.E.	<p>Light Breeze and fine clear weather.</p> <p>Received as presents from the Japanese 15 Bulls of Water & little fire wood, a small quantity of vegetables and fruit.</p> <p>Hoisted in all the Boats.</p> <p>at 11. 45 Hoisted all sail with a fresh Breeze from N.E. & at 12. Cleared the Harbour. Heavy gusts of wind, in soft full white.</p> <p>Water Expended 1 Bore. Water on Board 7 5/8 Tons.</p>
9	West	N.E.	<p>Light Breeze and fine W. Eng. Land towing and securing the anchors.</p> <p>at 1. 45 Set the Main sail. Soft gullant Sails & Spanker.</p> <p>at 2. 30 More moderate set the Fore Top Mast & Main Mast drossails. at 3. 30 Mustered at Quarter. The Columns of the Island of Jatto. from N. 25 E to N. 20 W. & the Cape S. 45 W. a small Island. N. 15 E distant 13 or 14 leagues.</p> <p>at 7. 20 Saw 3 White Rocks bearing South distant about 3 Miles. at 10. The Rocks bore East.</p> <p>at 11. 30 Fresh Breeze. Carried away the Sailboard Main. Soft gullant Sails. Bore it again. at Midnight. Fresh. Weather was from pleasant weather.</p>

variety of articles of trifling value, the produce of China, together with a large quantity of English woollen cloths. These, with the sugar, constituting by far the greater part of the value of the cargo. In return, 1000 Peculs of bar copper are allotted to each junk. The remainder consists of lackered ware, dried fish, soya, whale oil, &ca., &ca.

The Chinese are treated in Japan with great indignity, and the intercourse with them is tolerated chiefly on account of certain drugs, the produce of China, which they import, to the use of which the Japanese are much attached. Could means be found to supply them with these, there is little doubt but the Chinese might be supplanted in the trade of Japan.

The same pitiful policy, that prompted the many disgraceful acts perpetrated by the Dutch throughout their Eastern Settlements, exists in full vigour in the remote factory of Japan, and proved, I am satisfied, the principal cause of the failure of the Russian Embassy to Japan in 1804. But their relative situation is now so changed, as is partially known to the Japanese, that a fuller disclosure of it, when it can be safely made, would in all probability detach the Japanese from their connection with them entirely, and transfer it to another; for an intercourse with some European Nation they will not be disposed to forego.

The Japanese are sufficiently informed of what is passing without for them to know that nation must be the English, and the Affair of the *Phaeton* Frigate in 1808, which, with its unfortunate consequences, and the glosses of the Dutch upon it, produced the imminent danger that threatened the late Expedition, presents a favorable opening for the Mission of an accredited agent to the British Government thither in explanation of that affair. Should the explanation prove satisfactory to the Japanese Govt., it would in all probability be followed up by the English taking [the] place of the Dutch as the European connection of Japan, and a trade be instituted with that

untry, as different from that of the Dutch in importance and extent, as are the principles on which it would be conducted, and the estimation in which the two nations are held by the Japanese—a fact I speak to with confidence, on the warrant of uniform observation during a residence among them of some months.

The introduction of the English on the most limited footing would be instantly followed by the total annihilation of the Dutch Trade, without, I conceive, a possibility of its retrieval. Their paltry system of concealment has alone protected them hitherto, and what has passed under that veil, will ensure the destruction of their influence there, the moment the mystery is dissolved.

In conclusion, it must be obvious that the appearance of any British ships off the shores of Japan, of whatever description they may be, whether ships of war or merchantmen, must entirely defeat the object in which some progress has already been made, and from which the most favorable results may be anticipated with confidence.

I have the honor to comply with the Instructions conveyed in your letter of yesterday, by submitting the above meagre statement from memory, to supply the deficiencies of which a Memoir, comprising the details and proofs of the question at issue, shall be forwarded with the least possible delay.

I have the honor to be,
&c., &c., &c.

(Signed) D. AINSLIE
Commissioner.

Buitenzorg
The 10th February 1814.

(A true Copy)

Compl.
V. M. McL.

C. A. GREY
Secy. to Govt.

PAGE FROM THE LOG
of
H.M.S. "PHAETON"

Remarks during our stay at Nagasaki. (Japan.)

The Harbour, or River of Nagasaki, may be ranked among the finest in the Universe, an attempt to describe it, equal to its real merits, would be a task not easily accomplished. During our short stay at this place, the few cursory Remarks I have made, are not intended as a correct account of the place, or its Inhabitants; but merely for my own satisfaction, should I ever have occasion to visit that part of the Globe again. The Latitude by our Meridional Observation is $32^{\circ} 50'$ N. and Longitude by several good Lunar Observations, the Mean of the Chronometer is $130^{\circ} 40'$ E. of Greenwich. It is situated in as healthy a climate, perhaps as England itself, but falls short of many of the which England possesses. On our approaching this Harbour, the entrance of which was with great difficulty discovered, the boats came off rowing, by their motions, with their hands &c. desirous to know what we were, however in this point, we could not think of satisfying their curiosity, & accordingly kept them at a distance till we got into the Harbour. In sailing up this River, we passed an immense number of small boats, every one apparently in a great hurry to run away from us, & in one of these boats, perceiving two Europeans & their slaves, immediately to bring them on board, & finding them to be Dutchmen, & taking them as prisoners of war, but gave them their liberty, previous to our quitting the River. The Country appears one of the finest views of a picture, the best that can be imagined: not a spot for a circle of several miles, which was presented to our view, appeared to be left uncultivated, & I think it is very probable, that a portion of ground is allotted to every individual Inhabitant, that will engage to cultivate the soil, which appears to be very good & fertile. The sea shore every where about this River, is steep & barren, the water very deep close to it (or to use the sea term,) very cold. The River in most parts of it, is a noble broad, with an Archipelago of Islands at its mouth. I am informed that many vessels lay at anchor & whatever winds prevail; the land all round being very high, & sheltering the Harbour from tempestuous weather. The Inhabitants in appearance very much resemble the Chinese, who besides the Dutch, are the only people in the world they trade with but they are a much milder race than the Chinese, & a vast deal more hospitable, tho' still a very superstitious & timid people. We requested of them some refreshments for the Ship's Company, offering them Money, Ammunition &c. in return, but could not prevail on them, to accept of any compensation for what they granted us, whether this was done with a motive of generosity, or in fear or supposition that we should molest them did they refuse to comply with our requests, I cannot for some to say; however they appeared extremely anxious for our departure. What is well worthy of remark, and indeed is very surprising, all our entreaties could not prevail upon them, to enter the Ship. The Ship *H.M. Ship Raccoon*, is the first English Ship that ever visited this place, and is moreover, the first ^{European} Ship that ever obtained Bulls of them. The Dutch Ships that annually trade here are compelled to accept of Goats for Provision, as the Inhabitants always use their Beasts for Food, & never kill, or eat any other kind of Meat.

Of Stockdale & Co. Agents.

ENCLOSURE IX

Memorandum regarding the Specimens of British *

- Manufactures required for Japan to be sent from England.

Remarks.

Woollens.

Of every description the Japanese have as yet seen only the coarser sorts. As it is expected the demand for them will be unlimited when once introduced, specimens of every kind of woollen manufactures should be forwarded. They are partial to primary colours and do not approve of mixed. Blankets, flannels and fleecy hosiery are of course included under this head.

Hardware.

The demand for this article is also likely to be very extensive. The finest specimens of *London* cutlery should be sent and are generally [*sic*, -*a* variety] of every thing coming under this description, with the exception [of] lackered ware, in which they themselves excel all other nations.

Glassware.

The Japanese are passionately fond of cut glass of every description. A variety therefore should be sent from a plain cut glass rummer to a magnificent lustre. Coloured and plain liqueur bottles and glasses and ornamented smelling bottles are in great request.

British plate and common window glass will also be in demand.

* This Memorandum was presumably supplied by Dr. Ainslie.

Carpeting.

A variety of different descriptions and manufactures varying in size and quality. This is an article likely to come into general use and for which, as well as woollens, the climate affords a natural inducement and they have no substitute in their own country.

Printed Cottons.

A selection of the finest texture and brightest patterns.

Ironmongery.

In this should be included Tools of every description. Locks, Padlocks, &c., are in great demand and some of the finest specimens of the Patent should be sent. They are unacquainted with the manufacture themselves and may eventually take off a large quantity, from the large door locks down to the smallest size. Iron treasure chests are in demand and tin plate, in particular specimens of the latter should be sent in boxes of different sizes. Lead, both pig and sheet, stoves of various sorts, from the highly polished drawing room register to the common ship stoves.

English Porcelain.

Breakfast and dinner sets of the more valuable sort of Worcester, Colebrooke Dale, &c., and detached articles of the same manufacture are likely to attract immediate attention and to be in great demand.

Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

An assortment of every description and of whatever may be useful in an observatory.

Leather.

Morocco of the brightest colours in skins.

Clock Work.

Watches and clocks of various descriptions, but expressly *London made* and bearing the London mark. It is of importance that the high idea entertained of the London clock work should not be lost by any accident. The same observations also will apply particularly to fire arms.

Fire Arms.

An assortment of pistols, fowling pieces and muskets, gunpowder and shot—the fire arms bearing the London mark.

Lace and Mock Jewellery.

Silver and gold lace, fringe and tassels, a variety, and mock jewellery of every description.

Stationary

An assortment principally consisting of every description of paper, boxes of water colours and drawing utensils, blank books and the best black lead pencils.

Medicines.

An assortment of the principal articles in the *Materia Medica*, particularly *Thariac* in considerable quantity; the latter is in great demand.

Miscellaneous.

Oil paints may be sent; bottle corks of various sizes are in constant demand and are applied for various purposes.

The whole of the articles may be packed up in England for Japan direct and the Companys mark affixed to each package, correct lists and numbers corresponding therewith being sent to Batavia. On each article should be marked the price at which it can be delivered at Nangasacky. This may be taken at 30 or any higher per cent-

age on the invoice price at which they are shipped from London and converted into Spanish dollars at the rate of 5 shillings the dollar. It is necessary to observe that it will be difficult afterwards to raise the price beyond what is originally fixed, and therefore a proper latitude should be allowed for this without enhancing the price in the first instance beyond what will encourage the demand. Having been accustomed only to the coarser articles, the price of the finer, if fixed too high, may probably alarm them and it may be advisable, particularly in that description of articles, to be moderate.

TIO. S. RAFFLES.

Batavia,
The 13th February 1814.

N.B.—A copy of this list has been sent to my Agents Messrs. Bochen and Tayler of London with a Request that they will assist if necessary in the selection and shipment.

T.S.R.

[Endorsed]

Memorandum of Specimens of British Manufactures required for Japan to be sent from England.

Enclosure No. 8.

In Mr. Raffles' Letter dated 11 February 1814.

ENCLOSURE X

- List of presents required for Japan to be
▪ sent from Europe.

Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

- a pair of large Globes
- a small Orrery with description
- 2 Telescopes of large size
- 1 set of Microscopes
- 1 Electrefying Machine
- 1 Air Pump
- 1 Galvanic apparatus
- 4 Cases of Mathematical Instruments
- 1 Quadrant
- 1 Sextant
- 1 Theodolite
- 2 Marine Compasses
- 1 Barometer
- 1 Thermometer
- 1 large Camera Obscura with any new discoveries

Books and Engravings.

Engravings and Coloured Plates in natural history in all its branches, particularly Thornton's Botanical Work, Shaw's Zoology, and the London Encyclopedia, all elegantly bound.

Broad Cloth.

An assortment of the finest kinds of the primary colours—no mixtures.

Hardware.

A large assortment of the best London made cutlery
—Hardware of various descriptions, of the best quality
but not [blank] or lackered ware of any kind.

Carpeting.

3 large sized English Wilton carpets of the most striking
patterns.

Glass Ware and Porcelain.

2 pair of splendid British cast plate mirrors, large size
in Gold Frames.
2 Ditto of large concave and concave [*sic?* convex.] Ditto.
1 pair of superb Lustres.
4 Table setts of cut glass ware and ornaments.
1 sett of English Porcelain richly painted in coloured
landscape for the Emperor's own use—the most
splendid that can be obtained.
several other setts of Worcester, Colebrooke Dale and
Wedgwood of various patterns.
6 Patent Lamps with reflecting diamond cut mirrors.
3 pair of Organd's Patent Lamps.

Stationary.

An assortment of drawing paper and other paper,
wire wove and hot press and other articles of stationary
of the most approved quality, including particularly good
black lead pencils. 2 boxes of Reeves's patent colours,
largest size.

Clock Work.

1 approved London
Chronometer
1 superb Table Clock
6 Gold Watches

These must be expressly London
made, bear the London mark,
and be of the first quality.

a large coloured map of England, Ireland and Scotland.
a Ditto of Hindostan by Arrowsmith:

the above articles to be on spring rollers.

a pair of superb stoves, highly ornamented in polished steel.

a splendid Etui case with instruments, London made, for the Emperor's own use.

a Ditto Toilet [set] with patent razors, for the same purpose.

Fire arms of all kinds,—several cases of the most approved duelling pistols, highly ornamented. Fowling pieces, several cases of, and of rifles. A few well finished muskets—swords of different sorts, but of undoubted good blades. A case of the finest gun powder and an assortment of patent shot.

Live Stock.

An English Bull and Cow.

a pair of English Bull Dogs.

a pair of Newfoundland Ditto.

a pair of Greyhounds	This would all be very acceptable if they could be conveniently sent out—but the breed should be unquestionable.
a pair of Terriers	
a pair of Pointers	

It is unnecessary to observe that the whole of the above should be of the very first and approved quality—a deviation in this respect, even in the slightest degree, will not fail to lower the opinion of our productions in proportion.

THOS. RAFFLES.

Batavia,

The 14th February 1814.

N.B.—A copy of this List has been sent to my Agents Messrs. Bochen and Tayler of London with a

Request that they will aid in the selection and shipment,
as far as may be necessary.

T.S.R.

[Endorsed]

List of Presents required] for Japan.

Enclosure No. 9.

In Mr. Raffles' Letter dated 11 February 1814.

Recd. per

8th August 1814.

CHAPTER XVI.

Extract of a consultation held at Fort William on the 5th
February 1814 to consider the application from the
Government of Java for certain articles required for
a further expedition to Japan in 1814.

Bengal Civil Colonial Consultations
15 Jan—19 Feb. 1814.

No. 8
No. 9
No. 10

Deputy Secretary at Java
to
H. St. G. Tucker Esqr.
Secretary to the Supreme Government,
Fort William.

No. 8
Depy. Secy. at Java dated 1st Novr.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed List
of Articles required from Bengal for the Commercial
adventure to Japan in the ensuing season, and to request
that in submitting the same to the Right Honorable the
Governor General in Council, you will be pleased to add
the suggestion of this Government, that it will be neces-
sary the Articles now required, should be received at
Batavia before the month of April next, in order to form
part of the consignment to Japan for the year 1814.

I have &c.,

(Signed) J. DU PUY

Depy. Secy. to Govt.

Batavia
1st Nov. 1813.

List of goods required for Japan.

No. 9
Enclosure.

FROM BENGAL.	REMARKS.
500 Pieces of Armozines in sorts.	To be required from Bengal.
5000 Pieces of Patna chintz.	■ " ■
200 Pieces of fine Hamans with gold head.	■ " ■

FROM SURAT.	
100 Peculs of Catjoe.	
200 Peculs of Poetjock.	To be required from Bengal.
1000 Pieces of Palembang.	

FROM EUROPE.	IMPORTED PER SHIP LORD MELDON.
5000 Yards of cloths in sorts.	
<i>viz.</i>	15 pieces broad blue cloths.
800 yards Red.	12 " lady's cloths.
800 yards Black.	6 " composed cloths.
800 yards Green.	10 " casemeris.
800 yards Blue.	
800 yards White.	
500 yards Yellows.	
500 yards Purple.	
	PER SHIP WILLIAM PITT.
	9 pieces broad blue cloths.
	18 pieces lady's cloths.
	Calculated together upon.
	1680 yards wanted 3320 yards to be required from Bengal.

(Signed) W. J. CRANSTEN
Pres. Commercial Committee.

A true copy
(Signed) J. DU PUY
Deputy Secy. to Government.

Batavia
1st Nov. 1813.

Ordered that the following letter be written to the
Secretary to the Government of Java.

To Charles Assey Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of Java.

No. 10
To Secy. at Java dated 5th Feb.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Government General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the Deputy Secretary's letter of the 1st November and to request you will inform the Government of Java that, with the * sentiments expressed in my letter of the 28th ultimo, His Lordship in Council is of opinion that it would not be advisable to incur any considerable expense in preparing for a second Adventure to Japan before the result of the first shall have been ascertained especially as the Indent has been received too late to admit of the articles being provided in time to reach Java by the month of April.

I have &c.,

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER

Secretary to Government.

C.C.
5th Feb. 1814.

* See No. 29 of 29 January 1814.

CHAPTER XVII.

Extract of a consultation held at Port William, Calcutta, on the 26th March 1814 to consider the application of the Government of Java to be supplied with two camels for despatch to Japan as required by the Government of that country.

Bengal Civil Colonial Consultations
19 March—2 April 1814.
Vol. 49.
No. 6.

Deputy Secretary at Java

To H. St. George Tucker Esqr.
Secretary to the Supreme Government,
Port William.

Sir,

I am directed by the Vice President in Council to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council that the ships *Charlotte* and *Mary* have returned from having executed the Commercial Adventure which was undertaken.

The particulars of this mission will be communicated at an early date; in the meantime I am directed to acquaint you that in the List for next year's consignment, a pair of camels has been required by the Emperor of Japan, and to request that an opportunity may be taken to send three of those animals to Java by the month of May next, it being considered of importance to comply with these particular requests as closely as possible.

I have &c.,

(Signed) I. DU PUY

Deputy Secretary to Government.

Batavia
24th Jan. 1814.

Ordered, that the following letter be written to the
Secretary to the Government of Java.

To Charles Assey,

Secretary to the Government of Java.

No. 7

To Secy. at Java dated 26 March.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th January, and to request you will inform the Government of Java, that for the reasons noticed in my letter of the 5th ultimo it has not been judged expedient to take any immediate steps to provide the articles required for consignment to Japan, and that at the present advanced season of the year, His Lordship in Council is apprehensive that camels could not be sent from hence in time to reach Java by the month of May, or with much prospect of their reaching the Island at all in safety, exposed as they would be to a very tedious passage during the adverse monsoon. Indeed it is understood that a direct opportunity to Java is not likely to offer for some months after the departure of the ship *Good Hope*, which is about to leave this river.

I have &c.,

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER

Secretary to the Government.

Fort William
the 16th March 1814.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Letter from Sir Stamford Raffles to the Governor General of India enclosing copy of his report (No. 15X to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, dated the 10th, February 1814, and outlining his plans to complete a second expedition to dislodge the Dutch from Japan and substitute an English Factory in name and fact.

Bengal Civil Colonial Consultations
7 May to 4 June 1814.
Vol. 55.

No. 22
Lieut. Governor of Java dated 10 February.

Lieutenant Governor of Java
To His Excellency the Right Honorable
Francis Earl of Moira
Governor General in Council
Port William.

My Lord,

I have the honor of enclosing for your Lordship's information copy of a letter* which I have this day addressed to the Honorable the Secret Committee of the East India Company on the result of the Commercial adventure to Japan, and on the view which after possible and deliberate enquiry I am induced to take with regard to the advantages that may be calculated upon in

* See No. 15.

future, and the mode in which these advantages may be obtained.

2. In this enclosure I have entered so fully into the subject, that it may be superfluous to proceed into detail in this place, the more especially as a partial statement would only weaken the consideration which its importance and delicacy require.

I request therefore to refer to the enclosed letter for every particular, and will confine myself at present to observing that the late mission to Japan appears to have paved the way to the introduction of the British interests in that country, and although the political objects that were contemplated have not yet been obtained, there is good ground to believe that they are within our reach.

3. On the late occasion the Chief of the Dutch Factory Mr. Doeff has refused to acknowledge the authority of this Government, and your Lordship will observe that under existing circumstances the instructions under which the mission was undertaken could not be fully accomplished, but I have every reason to suppose that the real state of the case has become well known to the Japanese, and that notwithstanding any intrigue and indisposition to our views that may exist on the part of the Dutch Factory, the obstacles that oppose our introduction at Japan are by no means insurmountable. I am indeed far from being convinced that the officers of the Dutch Factory themselves may not be brought over to an acquiescence in our wishes and it will naturally be a principal object with me to effect this as far as practicable before the final arrangement is attempted.

4. From the reports of Dr. Ainslie which are confirmed by the Dutch Gentleman Mr. Bloemhoff who has recently returned from Japan your Lordship will be enabled to form a judgment of the extent and importance to which the Commerce of that country may be brought,

of the consumption of British manufactures and luxuries that may be calculated upon and of the valuable articles that would be obtained in Barter if the British were to obtain the command of the Factory there established. Its extent indeed is such as to be a national object and seems worthy of greater risks in the attempt than at present we are led to expect.

5. The delicacy of the undertaking however is equal to its importance, and it is evident, as well from the nature of the Japanese Institutions as from the peculiar circumstances of the moment, that any sudden departure from established usages, any attempt inconsistent with prejudices that cannot be expected to be at once removed would defeat our object, and perhaps for ever destroy the opening which now appears to present itself for the introduction of the British interests in that quarter.

6. The same reasons point out the absolute necessity of conducting our future plans as nearly as possible to established forms, and of preserving them a profound secret until the moment of carrying them into execution. I have therefore adopted this principle in whatever relates to the subject here; the partial continuance of the trade this year (which may be placed on the necessity of a further communication with Mr. Doelf in order to represent to him the impossibility of acknowledging him to be independent of this Government, and also the ties of advantage as well as duty by which he is bound to give his assistance in gradually explaining to the Japanese the real state of political events) will enable us to go on quietly and consistently until the preparations are made for the mission of an agent duly qualified to negotiate for the admission of a British Factory as suggested in the enclosed dispatch and in the meantime it will be equally prudent and essential to allow nothing to transpire that can lead to a disclosure of our ultimate views. There is, and perhaps naturally, a uniform jealousy on

this point even among those of the Colonists who are most attached to the British Government. They have been accustomed to consider Japan as exclusively belonging to themselves, they know the real value of its trade, and as men whose minds have been peculiarly turned to commercial objects they are aware that the introduction of the British interests into Japan, and the consequent abolition of that system of deceit and intrigue by which their exclusive influence has hitherto been supported would open a mine of commercial wealth to Great Britain much beyond what the trade of Eastern Asia has hitherto produced to its possessors.

7. Such however is the present state of affairs in Japan, and such is the nature of their political institutions that it is evident that any attempt to establish a British Factory must be made by the East India Company. A distinct and separate Company only could conduct the trade with Japan; it seems also highly desirable that the mission should sail from Batavia because the Japanese have been accustomed to maintain communications with Europeans from no other quarter, and they would more readily conceive that the English being in possession of Batavia had succeeded to the commerce before carried on by the Dutch, and if we do not now succeed, there may be no chance of success again at any rate for a considerable time.

8. Taking therefore into consideration the uncertainty of political events, and also that from the nature of the clauses of the new character it may be expected that the Board of Control will take a considerable share in the decision upon the present question, I have thought it most advisable to make a reference direct to Europe with the least practicable delay.

9. Many reasons presented themselves for the adoption of this measure—it is of importance to the success of the mission that it should proceed from Batavia; various articles are required for its commercial

object that can only be procured in Europe, there is exactly time for the receipt of a reply from England before the season at which it is essential that the mission should proceed in order that a suspicion or alarm may not be raised in the Japanese Government by an unexpected cessation of the annual trade, which is now reopened and it involves a question in which, as one of His Majesty's Frigates is concerned, it is probable that a reference to His Majesty's Government would be thought necessary.

10. The uncertainty how long this Colony may remain under the British Government was also an urgent inducement to obtain an early decision from the Authorities in Europe, and when to these considerations it was added that it was extremely probable your Lordship might be induced in a question of this nature to postpone a final decision until communication could be had with these authorities. I determined on submitting the question without further delay, and confidently trust that these reasons will be found of such weight as to obtain your Lordship's approval.

11. In the meantime the arrangements for dispatching the ship *Charlotte* this year are going forward, and I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting copies of the correspondence held with Mr. Doeff and his agent on the subject. Your Lordship may be assured that nothing will be done to admit the idea of their independence, or to continue the Colonial Trade with Japan on terms in any way inconsistent with the dignity and rights of the British Government.

12. In conclusion I request to point out to Your Lordship's notice the necessity which exists for preventing any communication with Japan by His Majesty's vessels or by traders. The consequences that would result are clearly depicted in Dr. Ainslie's letter of the 10th instant, and as no communication will be made by this Government to the Naval Commander in Chief on

the subject, it is probable Your Lordship may deem it necessary to apprise His Excellency of the present temper of the Japanese Government as far as may be necessary to prevent a hasty or premature communication to them, and for the same reason it may be advisable to intimate to the Governments in India that no trading vessel be permitted to proceed from their Ports to Japan, as although it is not very probable that such a voyage would be undertaken a knowledge of the trade between Batavia and Japan being again open might induce adventurers to make the attempt.

I have the honor to be &c.,

THOS. RAFFLES.

Batavia

10 February 1814.

For Enclosures see under No. 15.

CHAPTER XIX.

Letter from the Government of Java to the Government of India reporting Commissioner Ainslie's departure for Calcutta to assist the Government with advice on the proposed second expedition.

Bengal Civil Colonial Consultations
4—18 June 1814.
Vol. 56.

To H. St. Geo. Tucker Esquire
Secretary to the Supreme Government
Fort William.

No. 9
Secy. at Java, Dated 9 March.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honble the Lieut. Governor in Council to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council that adverting to the nature of the dispatches submitted to the Supreme Government regarding the future establishment at Japan, a duplicate of which is sent in the present packet, he has deemed it advisable to direct Dr. Ainslie to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of affording the opportunity of such further enquiry as His Lordship may be pleased to desire.

Dr. Ainslie's services* not being at any rate required

* As already noted Dr. Ainslie never completed his promised Memoir. It may be that when he learned that the Bengal Government looked coldly on the result of the Mission to Japan he abandoned the idea. In 1815 he retired from the service and a gratuity was awarded to him for his Indian "Materia Medica," but no mention is made in the Court Minutes of his connection with the Japan Expedition.

until next year it is considered that a part of the immediate time may be more advantageously passed at Calcutta as well for the reason above stated as in order to assist in assorting a future Cargo should the proposed plan be approved and effected.

I have &ca.

(Signed) C. ASSEY,

Sec. to Govt.

Batavia
the 9 April 1814 .

CHAPTER XX.

Report of the examination at Batavia of Mr. Bloemhoff,
Representative of the Dutch Resident at Deshima,
on 9th, June 1814.

Factory Records Java
Vol. 70
Original Letters from Java, June -Dec. 1814.

Batavia Thursday the 9th June 1814.

At a Council
present

Hugh Hope Esquire
W. J. Craussen Esquire

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor being absent on
account of indisposition and the Commander of
the Force on the Public Service.

Mr. Hope informs the Board that it is assembled
for the purpose of ascertaining from Mr. Bloemhoff,*
who has arrived last year from Japan whether there is
any ground for a report which has been received, regard-
ing private arrangements made between that gentleman
and Mr. Doeff at that place which are likely to affect the
security of the trade.

Mr. Bloemhoff being accordingly called in, the fol-
lowing questions are addressed to him by the Board, to
which he makes the replies written against the same res-
pectively:—

QUESTION BY THE
BOARD.

REPLY OF MR. BLOEM-
HOFF.

1. The Government, Mr. Bloemhoff is desirous to know whether any arrangement has been made between Mr. Doeff at Japan and yourself, for any private signal to be made on board any ship in which you may return to that place, as soon as she comes in sight?
Such an arrangement has been made.
2. Be pleased to state the particulars of such arrangement.
I cannot reveal them being sworn to secrecy.
3. If you will not give the required information, I have to acquaint you in the name of Government that you will be sent immediately to England as a prisoner of War.
I have done nothing to deserve this severity from the Government.
4. By the conquest of this Island by the British Arms, all the Powers and Privileges attached to its possession become the right of the British Government—and you are consequently bound to obey its injunction on this occasion.
I do not consider the British Government to have any privilege or right in the Japan Empire, or the trade with it.
5. Government does not think proper to argue this point with you—but if you persist in withholding the information you possess, you must be considered in the light of a French Subject.
I beg to signify my intention of appealing to the Government of Holland, to whom alone I consider myself to be responsible.
6. Such an appeal cannot be admitted in this place.

* Mr. Bloemhoff was eventually released on the declaration of peace in 1815 and returned in 1817 to Nagasaki as Director.

The Board taking into consideration the continued contumacy of Mr. Bloemhoff's conduct, and his positive determination to resist and dispute the Authority of the British Government, communicate their Resolution to him on the subject as follows:--

In consequence of your improper conduct, you will consider yourself under arrest from this time, and will hold yourself in readiness to proceed to England by the first opportunity as a Prisoner of War.

Mr. de Serriere, the Magistrate and Bailiwick being called in, the Board direct him in the presence of Mr. Bloemhoff to take charge of that gentleman, and to receive him into his house, where he is to remain 24 hours for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements during which time every convenience is to be furnished him that is compatible with a State of Civil Arrest, but that he is not to write or converse except in the presence of Mr. De Serriere—at the expiration of that time Mr. Bloemhoff is to be embarked on board the H. C. Ship, *Streatham* the necessary intimation being made to the Commander, as well as to the Bench of Magistrates.

Adjourned

(Signed) THUGHT HOPE
W. J. CRANSSSEN.

Council Chamber
Batavia 9 June 1814.

The above proceedings having been forwarded to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, he was pleased to signify his concurrence in them and to confirm the same accordingly.

(Signed) J. DU PUY.
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

[Endorsed]

In Lieut. Govr. Raffles' Letter to
Mr. Secy. Cobb of 28 June 1814.
(representing Mr. Bloemhoff)
Recd. per Streatham 25 Nov. 1814.

CHAPTER XXI.

Orders issued by the Governor General of India after consideration of Sir Stamford Raffle's report on the Japan expedition, dated 11th. June 1814.

ORDERED, that the Letter addressed to the Secret Committee of the Honorable Court of Directors be deposited among the Records of the Office.

ORDERED, that an Extract from the Letter from the Lieutenant Governor of Java (Paragraph 12) be recorded in the Public Department that the necessary steps may be taken for preventing ships sailing from this Port from touching at any Ports on the Islands of Japan.

ORDERED, that an Extract from the same Letter be transmitted to the Governments of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, to His Majesty's Governments of Ceylon and the Isle of France and to His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, with a view to their taking any steps which they may judge to be necessary or proper for the purpose of preventing British ships from entering any Port on the Islands of Japan.

ORDERED, that the original enclosure No. 7 referred to in the Letter from the Lieutenant Governor of Java, bearing date the 18th February be transmitted to the Accountant-General with the following letter:—

No. 30
To Acct. Genl. dated 7th May.

To William Egerton Esq.

Accountant-General.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the accompanying statement No. 7 which has been received from the Government of Java, and to desire that you will submit to Government your opinion with respect to the probable outturn of the Commercial Adventure to Japan as far as a judgment can be formed from the documents at present before Government.

As some of the items in the statement may require explanation, you will be permitted to inspect any of the documents received from the Government of Java, which may be likely to afford the necessary explanations.

I have the honor to be &c.,

H. ST. G. TUCKER,

Secy. to Govt.

Council Chamber
7th May 1814.

CHAPTER XXII.

Report of the Accountant General on the results of the first
expedition. Dated 11th. June 1814.

Bengal Civil Colonial Consultations
4—18 June 1814.
Vol. 56.

No. 11
Acct. Genl. Dated 11 June.

Accountant General

To His Excellency The Right Honble
Francis Earl of Moira, K. G.,
Governor General in Council,
Fort William.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Tucker's letter dated the 7 ultimo, transmitting a Statement No. 7 from the Government of Java, and desiring that I will submit to Your Lordship in Council my opinion with respect to the probable outturn of the commercial adventure to Japan, as far as a judgement can be formed from the Documents at present before Government, which I have the permission of Your Lordship in Council to refer to in elucidation of the subject under consideration.

2.—On reference to the third report of the Honorable the Select Committee of the Honorable Court of Directors, appointed to take into consideration the Export Trade from Great Britain to the East Indies, in

January 1792, to the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council, it will be seen that the sentiments expressed by the Honble. Court of Directors at that period with respect to the expediency of renewing a Commercial intercourse with the Island of Japan, are much at variance with the sanguine views at present entertained by the Government of Java.

3.—It appears from the Honorable Committee's report that in the year 1610* a Grant was obtained from the Emperor of Japan containing the privileges for a General Trade, and that in consequence a Commercial Establishment was formed by the Company on the Island.

4. That in obtaining those privileges one great object with the Honorable Company was to introduce themselves to a connection with the Chinese through Japan, and to carry on a General Trade between India, China and Japan, but finding themselves disappointed in their endeavours to form connections with China, and sustaining heavy losses in consequence of their Trade with Japan, they determined in the year 1623 to abandon their Establishment in that Island.

5. From that period until the year 1673 no attempt appears to have been made by the Honble. Company to resume their intercourse with Japan. The attempt on that occasion however entirely failed of success, owing, as it was stated, to the King of England having married a daughter of the King of Portugal, their bitter enemy. About the same period the Honourable Company, with a view to the same object, formed an Establishment on the Island of Tywan, but after struggling with great difficulties, sustaining heavy losses, and being totally disappointed in their expectations of communicating with

* These were the Second Privileges obtained from Hidetada Tokugawa; the First Privileges were granted to the English by Ieyasu Tokugawa in 1613; see "Japan, England and Formosa in Tokugawa Days."

Japan, the Factory was ordered to be withdrawn in the year 1682.

6. That at a subsequent period (in the year 1699) the Honorable Company having established a regular communication with China, their Supra Cargoes were instructed to use every endeavour in their power to promote an intercourse with Japan for the purpose of introducing Woollen &c. into that Island, but without any appearance of success.

7. The Honorable Committee than proceed to detail the Cargo of a Dutch Ship from Japan in the year 1664. which consisted principally of Copper, Camphire, Silk Stuffs and China Ware, and then conclude their report by observing that in their opinion the Trade with Japan never can become an object of attention for the Manufactures and produce of Great Britain. For supposing, they observe, that Woollens, Lead and Curiosities for a Cargo Japan could be made to amount to £8,000 what is to be received in payment? About £30,000 or £32,000 value in Copper, an article which is also the produce of Great Britain, and which must be disposed of in India to the prejudice of our own mines. Thus Great Britain would gain on the one hand £8,000, whilst she lost on the other £32,000.

8. The sentiments expressed by the Honorable Committee in their report respecting the Trade to Japan would seem in my humble opinion to be corroborated by the documents now received from the Government of Java. The articles recently brought back from Japan by the ships employed in that adventure consisting chiefly of those described by the Honble. Committee, viz.

902,452 lbs. of Japan Copper, estimated to produce at 50 Spanish dollars per Dutch Peul of 125 lbs. Span. Dollars	360,980.
60,437 lbs. of Camphor @ 50 Stivers per lb.	„ 45,785.
1200 Pitch	„ 600.

Total, Sp. Dollars 407,365.

9. I know not however upon what authority this Copper has been estimated to produce Spanish Dollars 50 per Dutch peul, as on reference to the Price Current at Batavia published in the Java Gazette of the 5 February last, it appears that the price of Japan Copper was only 72 Java Rupees or about Sp. Dollars $32\frac{74}{100}$ per Pecul, which I understand nearly corresponds with the price of the same article at present in Calcutta. According to the Price Current at Sourabaya on the 8 of February (vide Java Gazette 26 Febry. 1814) it is stated to be from 35 to 40 Dollars of 60 Stivers, which is not much higher than the price at Java, and at Samarang (vide Java Gazette 9 April 1814) the price is stated to be so low as 55 Java Rupees or 25 Spanish Dollars per Pecul.

10. In my humble opinion therefore the fair mode of valuing a commercial adventure is to be guided by the Market Prices, and at these rates the Average Price will be as follows:—

Batavia, 72 Java Rupees or Sp. Drs. 32.73 per Pecul.
Sourabaya,

Average Dollars $37\frac{1}{2}$ of 60 Stivers —

Spanish Dollars of 56 Stivers 34.00

Samarang, 55 Java Rupees, or 25.00

$3.91.73$

Average Sp. Dollars, 30.58 per Pecul.

11. Whether the above reports are made out for ready money prices, or for payments in Paper Currency, is not stated, but in the latter case it will reduce the prices at least 20 Per Cent. Neither do I know whether those Prices include the Duties on importation, but if they should, which is not improbable, a further deduction

must be made from the value of the Copper imported from Japan on account of Duties.

12. However, waving both these possible reductions of Price, and allowing that the Copper should sell for ready Money at the rate of Spanish Dollars 30.58, or say in round numbers 31 Spanish Dollars per Pecul; its value will then be only Spanish Dollars 223727 being Spanish Dollars 137253 less than it is estimated at in the statement received from Java.

13. According to the preceding calculation the Adventure to Japan will therefore stand as follows:—

Adventure from Java to Japan in 1813/14.

Amount of Sugar and other Articles of Merchandize shipped at Batavia for Japan as per statement No. 7 received with Mr. Tucker's letter of the 7th May 1814			189233.96
Deduct 3500 Ducatoons.....			4342.42
Sp. Dollars			184891.54
Freight of the ships for the Voyage as per ditto.....			82309.30
Allowance of Copper to Mr. Doeff vide 22d Para. of Mr. Waddemaar's (sic) Letter of 20th December 1813. 1400 Pecul at 25 Rix Dollars per Pecul Rix Dollars.....			35000 or 25456
Present to the Emperor &c.			6460.16
Sundry Charges as per statement No. 7.....			29451.
Add Interest on Outlay of Spanish Dollars 200000 for six months at six per cent....			6000
Insurance or risk on the whole Voyage say 3 per cent on Spanish Dollars 400000....			12000 18000
Spanish Dollars			<u>346568.00</u>

Produce of the Copper according to the Java Price Currents for February 1814 as already noticed 902152 lbs. at 125 lbs. per Pecul. Peculs 7217 at Spanish	
Dollars 31	223727
60437 lbs. Camphire at 50 Stivers per lb.....	45785
Pitch	000
Carried Forward	270112
Advances to the Commanders of the ships at Japan repayable at Batavia	
	3078
	273700
Probable loss	72778
Spanish Dollars	340508

14. In the preceding Abstract your Lordship in Council will perceive that I have not taken Credit for the payment of the Debt due from the former Dutch Government to the Emperor of Japan amounting to Spanish Dollars 48648 and which in the Statement prepared at Java is considered as a profit on the voyage, because it will be evident to your Lordship in Council that as far as the late adventure is concerned it is a positive charge thereon; it being expressly stated in the agreement entered into between the Dutch Commercial Resident Mr. Doeff, and Messrs. Wardenaar and Ainslie (recorded in Mr. Wardenaar's Diary), that the Debts incurred since the year 1809 were to be paid out of the Proceeds of the cargoes of these ships. At the same time it must be acknowledged, as I shall presently have occasion to do, that the proceeds of the voyage would otherwise have been considerably increased.

15. Neither have I on the other hand charged anything for compensation to Mr. Wardenaar and others because it is to be inferred from the secret instructions

of Government dated the 9 June 1813 that the remuneration of Spanish Dollars 50000 was only to be paid to that Gentleman on condition of his effecting the Transfer to the British Government of the Trade with Japan heretofore exclusively enjoyed by the Dutch, and of Mr. Ainslie being left as Commissioner on the part of the English Government; but so far from either of these objects having been obtained it appears evidently from Mr. Wardenaar's diary and the agreement above alluded to, that the cargoes were disposed of in a clandestine manner as Dutch property, and that it was only by this expedient that they were permitted to trade with Japan.

16. I cannot perceive that any detailed account sales has been rendered of the cargoes sent from Batavia to Japan, but in Mr. Wardenaar's Diary a General account is given from which it would seem that the total Receipts Ordinary and Extraordinary on account of the cargoes of the two ships, and Allowances granted by the Government of Japan amounted to Tales 220060 which at 165 Tales per hundred Spanish Dollars, being the valuation adopted by the Government of Japan and also by Mr. Wardenaar, is Spanish Dollars 133370, being upwards of Spanish Dollars 50000 less than the prime cost of these goods at Java exclusive of freight and charges.

17. The value of the goods returned according to the same statement is Tael

104738

The charges of one description or other amounted to

40859

And the Debts paid the Emperor to

80269

Total Tael

225866

or Spanish Dollars

136900

Leaving a balance due to the Emperor of Tael 5806.

18. The returns from Japan as already observed would no doubt have been much more considerable had not the adventure been burdened with the Debts of the Dutch Factory. It is however to be remembered that in the event of an Establishment in Japan the presents to the Emperor and his officers, and the expences of the Factory, would amount to a considerable sum annually, which have not been incurred on the present occasion, or at least to an inconsiderable amount. It is moreover to be observed that the Government of Japan manages the whole of the trade, and instead of allowing a free competition, the prices of all the goods seem to have been fixed by the Treasury from which there is no appeal. The quantity of goods to be exported annually seems also to be limited by the Government, and the exportation of the precious metals in any shape is rigorously prohibited.

19. It will be seen from Mr. Ainslie's letter that one of the principal objects which the Honorable Company were anxious of obtaining from keeping up a commercial intercourse with Japan, namely the introduction of English Woollens, is now effected through the Agency of the Chinese, but as the trade between China and Japan is limited by the Japanese to a certain number of vessels annually, it may be fairly presumed that the consumption of British Manufactures in Japan is not susceptible of any great increase.

20. Considering therefore the arbitrary nature of the Japanese Government, as represented in the papers now before your Lordship in Council, and advertiing also to the articles to be obtained from that Island in return for our export cargoes I presume that a direct trade with that Island is not likely to be attended with those beneficial consequences which are expected by the Government of Java.

21. It would in all probability entirely put a stop to the present exportation of woollens by the Chinese, who

seem from their national habits to be much better calculated for the Japan Trade than British subjects, and in proportion as our exports from Java to Japan increase, those from Europe to China may be expected to diminish.

22. The demands for teas however will continue the same, and therefore the defalcation in our exports to China must be made up in Bullion, or which is much the same thing by drafts from Bengal.

23. * We might it is true provide for this additional demand upon Bengal by disposing of the copper brought from Japan in the Calcutta Market, but this would prove a considerable check to the consumption of one of the most valuable articles of export from Great Britain, and therefore the final result of this trade would in all probability be, the exchange of our woollens for copper which we have already in abundance, instead of bartering them for teas which in the present state of Great Britain will be always required.

24. So far therefore from its being desireable to encourage a trade which is likely to interfere with one of the chief articles imported from Great Britain, in my humble opinion the very reverse is the case, for although there may be some articles in the list enumerated by Mr. Ainslie which it might be desireable to obtain, yet it is evident from the cargo imported by the Dutch ship in the year 1661, as well as from the present returns, that copper must always form a principal article of the commerce with Japan.

25. The quantity of copper however imported into Calcutta of late from Manila, and the Eastward in general, has been immense, and is likely to have a most injurious effect on the sale of our Europe copper, as according to the best information which I can obtain there is at present thirty thousand Maunds of this foreign copper in the Bazar for sale, (of which some part is Japan copper) for none of which there is any great demand even at a very moderate price.

26. I have the honor to return the Enclosure No. 7 received with Mr. Tucker's letter.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. EGGERTON
Acct. General.

Fort William
the 11th June 1814.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter from the Accountant General be transmitted to Dr. D. Ainslie, and that he be desired to submit to this Government any explanations on the subject which may occur to him to be necessary or useful for their information.

Ordered that a copy of the same letter be transmitted to the Government of Java with the following letter,—

CHAPTER XXIII.

Letter from the government of India to the Government of Java forbidding further ventures to Japan unless authorised by the public authorities in England. Dated the 11th. June 1814.

No. 12

To Secy. at Java dated 11th June.

To J. Du Puy Esqre.

Acting Secretary to the Government of Java.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Assey's letter of the 9th March, and to desire that you will lay before the Government of Java, for their information, the accompanying copy of a report from the Accountant General at this Presidency on the result of the late adventure to Japan.

2. The Governor General in Council has deemed it proper to refer this Document to Dr. Ainslie with a view to his furnishing any explanations on the subject which may occur to him to be necessary or useful; but His Lordship in Council considers the information at present before him to be quite sufficient to justify this Government in directing that no further steps be taken by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the purpose of renewing a Commercial Intercourse with Japan, without special authority and instructions from the Supreme Government or from the Public Authorities in England.

I have &c.

(Signed) H. St. G. TUCKER

Secy. to the Govt.

Fort William.
the 11th June 1814.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Extract of a colonial general letter from the Government of India to the Court of Directors, dated the 5th. August 1814 reviewing the reasons for prohibiting further efforts to trade with Japan.

Bengal Letters Received July.-Dec. 1814.
Vol. 70.

22. We have paid particular attention to the question of establishing an intercourse with Japan, and as the Lieutenant Governor anticipated the greatest advantages from such an intercourse, and we were not aware that the Dutch had acquired any rights to an exclusive trade, which the British Government were bound to respect, we did not in the first instance discourage the project of opening a communication with the Dutch Factory in Japan altho' we saw reason to disapprove of the means which the Colonial Government had resorted to for its Establishment.

23. We have since had an opportunity of ascertaining the result of the first adventure undertaken by the Government of Java, as well as of forming a more precise judgment with respect to the real value of an object, which the Lieutenant Governor has unquestionably much overrated.

24. The question is of considerable interest, and such indeed we consider every question having for its object the extension of the national Commerce. If therefore your Honorable Court had not anticipated the discussion, and if the sentiments expressed by you to His Majesty's Ministers in the year 1792 did not appear to us to be fully confirmed by recent experience, we should

have felt it our duty to countenance, rather than to discourage the project of opening a new Channel of Trade in a quarter, which has not for a very considerable period been accessible to British industry and enterprise.

25. But the clear and comprehensive report of our Accountant-General on this subject, a Copy of which was forwarded to your Honorable Court under date the 18th June was calculated to remove any doubts from our minds, if we had hesitated between the opinion recorded by your Honorable Court in 1792 and the opinion formed by the Colonial Government on the same question after they had witnessed the result of an actual experiment and had enjoyed the advantage of more recent experience. We cannot, however, perceive any material change of circumstances in the Trade of Japan and we are satisfied that the reasoning which urged your Honorable Court in 1792 to establish a conclusion quite adverse to the deductions of the Colonial Government, is equally applicable to the present state of the question.

26. We have no grounds to presume that the Japanese have any particular predilection for British Manufactures, or that the supply which they at present obtain through China, is inadequate to the demands of their market. That the Japanese, as well as other Nations, can justly appreciate the excellence of our manufactures may readily be admitted, and that they would gladly consume them, if they possessed the means of procuring them, is perhaps equally true, but it does not follow that this preference will occasion an increased demand for an article highly valuable and desirable as it may be. It must first be shewn that the supposed consumer possesses the means of giving some article equally valuable and desirable in exchange.

27. It is, however, sufficiently evident that the commodities which the Japanese have been accustomed to exchange for the produce and manufactures of Europe and India are not at present required by us, and that the

Chief Article of Export from Japan (Copper) must in reality come in competition with the produce of our own mines. We do not know that the late importation of the article from Japan by the Government of Java can have produced any effect upon this market, but we understand that the price of copper has fallen of late in Calcutta, and that a difficulty is already experienced in effecting the sale of the large quantity of this staple article at present in store in the Honorable Company's warehouse.

28. Various circumstances may have concurred to create this depression, but it is perfectly certain that, if the importation of copper from Japan should be continued, the price of the article throughout India must be materially affected, and that the profits which the Honorable Company have heretofore derived from the consignments to this country will no longer be realized.

29. The next article in value and importance which is obtained from Japan (Camphor) may at all times be procured, as your Honorable Court well know from China, and this article is not in itself of sufficient consequence to make it the object of a particular adventure. The other articles which are usually brought from Japan are of still less importance, and the importation of some of them into Great Britain is discouraged by the policy of the Legislature.

30. Upon a very full and deliberate consideration of the question, we have seen no reason to countenance any further attempt on the part of the Government of Java to open a direct communication with Japan, and if there be no commercial object of sufficient value to furnish a motive for the undertaking, your Honorable Court will be sensible that the difficulties and dangers to which the Individuals employed on the service must be exposed, ought to operate as a powerful objection, and to give a decided preponderance to those objections, which arise on a consideration of the question in a Commercial point of view.

31. In reality the mystery and concealment observed by the Dutch with regard to their trade with Japan, have, we suspect, had the effect of producing extravagant notions of its value and importance, for it is not unreasonable to conclude that a monopoly, which has so long been guarded with such watchful care and jealousy, must have been attended with peculiar advantages; but altho' we are far from thinking that any fair opportunity of enlarging the boundaries of commerce should be neglected, we feel persuaded that the importance of the trade with Japan has been greatly magnified, and that in regarding it as an object of such extraordinary interest and value, there has perhaps been some illusion which it is the business of sober reasoning and experience to dissipate.

32. The Japan Islands have been supposed to produce the precious metals; but if it be true that they are found in these Islands or that they are procured by means of the commerce carried on with China, the Government of Japan appear to be so determined to prevent their exportation, and the character of that Government is so arbitrary, that little hope could be entertained of our drawing a supply of gold and silver from this quarter in return for our produce and manufactures, desirous as the people may be of procuring them, and ample as their means may be of paying for them in the precious metals.

CHAPTER XXV.

Report from the accountant of the Java Government contesting the opinions of the Accountant-General of India regarding the Japan trade. Dated 10th. December 1814.

Factory Records Java.
Vol. 9.

To The Honorable
The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East India Company,
London.

Sir,

With reference to the communication which I had the honor to make to you in my Dispatch of the 6th October last, I now request to enclose for the information of the Honorable the Court of Directors, copy of a report* with its enclosures, from the Accountant to this Government, on the result of the adventure to Japan, in which that officer has entered upon a review of the grounds on which the Supreme Government would appear to have formed their opinion on the subject.

As this report leads to a very different conclusion regarding the advantages of the intercourse, and fully supports the opinion entertained by this Government in the different representations respecting the Japan trade, I trust that although Political circumstances may have since occurred to preclude the adoption of the measure

* Not extant.

originally proposed, the explanations now forwarded may be admitted into consideration, whenever it may be necessary to decide in how far this Government were justified in its proceedings and suggestions.

I have the honor to be with the Greatest Respect
Honorable Sir,

Your Most Obedient and Faithful Humble Ser-
vant,

THOS. RAFFLES.

Batavia
The 10th December 1814.

[Endorsed]

Batavia 10th December 1814.
Lt. Govr. Raffles to the Chairman and Deputy
Chairman.
(Dup.)
Recd. per 24th June 1814.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Factory Records Java.
Vol. 67.

Letter from Sir Stamford Raffles to the East India Company, dated the 24th. December 1814, reporting the success of the second voyage of the "Charlotte" to Japan.

In a Separate Dispatch I shall have the honor of addressing the Court of Directors regarding these Consignments, and of the success of a second adventure to Japan, the Ship *Charlotte* having just arrived from Nangasaky with a valuable cargo, and permission from the Emperor for a continuance of the Intercourse. In the meantime it may be only necessary to observe that the articles are sent home as an experiment with a view of ascertaining their value in the European market, until which is known it is not deemed prudent to make any very extensive consignment.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Factory Records Java.
Vol. 67.

Letter from Sir Stamford Raffles to the East India Company, dated the 16th. January 1815, forwarding thirty Kimono.

By the *Charlotte* I have taken the liberty of forwarding 30 Japan Dressing gowns to the address of the Hon'ble Court—they are part of a quantity sent to me as a present from the Emperor of Japan—and as they are not common articles in England, I have conceived they might be acceptable.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Bengal Despatches,
Vol. 69.
pp. 295—300.

Letter from the East India Company to the Government of India, dated the 5th. May 1815, favouring the continuance of the Japan trade if at all practicable.

Reserving for another occasion and the proper Department any observations which may appear requisite on the formation and conduct of the Commercial Adventure fitted out by the Lieutenant Governor of Java for Japan, we shall here deliver our sentiments on the policy of establishing a Commercial intercourse between the British Territories and that Empire. Such an intercourse has been so long held to be unattainable and at the same time so desirable, that tho' our own expectations of benefit from it, either to the Nation or the Company, have not been great, we are disposed to regard with approbation any fair attempt on the part of our Government in Java, which has that object for its ultimate end. And as far as we understand the relations which have been recently established between this Country and the Sovereign of the Netherlands, we are not aware that any considerations arise out of them which should deter us from availing ourselves of the facilities we at present possess for endeavouring to obtain a participation in any advantages which may be derivable from the trade in question. Your observations would indeed serve to corroborate our own apprehension that its value and importance have been overrated, but we are nevertheless of opinion that it would be inexpedient to suffer the com-

mercial intercourse between Java and Japan to die away for want of any reasonable effort on our part; and if the result of the voyage that was expected to terminate in the month of February last should have afforded ground to conclude that the British Flag would be respected at Nangasacky, we should be disposed to try the experiment. We however do not wish you to understand the foregoing observations as imperative directions to you. We are sensible that the question to which they relate is of considerable delicacy, and we are willing to confide the determination of it to your discretion.

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CHAPTER XXIX.

Extract of a consultation held at Fort William on the 10th.
February 1816 to consider the application of a private
firm to carry on the Japan trade.

Bengal Public Consultations
3-17 Feb. 1816.
Vol. 4.

To W. H. Frant Esqr.,
Acting Secretary to the Supreme Government,
Fort William.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council to transmit to you, the enclosed copies of a correspondence with Messrs. Skelton and Co. on the subject of an adventure to Japan which those gentlemen have been desirous of undertaking, and to request that you will be pleased to lay them before the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

The Board have not thought it advisable under present circumstances to hold out any assurance or even expectations to Messrs. Skelton and Co., but they have not declined referring the request to the Supreme Government, and it has been requested by these gentlemen that the decision of His Excellency may be communicated to their agent at Calcutta, Mr. John Calder.

I have &c.,
(Signed) C. ASSIEY
Secretary to Government.

Batavia
the 30th Oct. 1815.

(Copies)

No. 13
Enclosure.

To the Honorable

Thomas Stamford Raffles Esqr.

Lieutenant Governor of Java and its
Dependencies.

Honble Sir,

Having reason to suppose from what we have learned by common report that it is not the intention of Government to send a ship this season to Japan, we take the liberty of requesting permission, if our information is correct to equip a vessel for that trade upon our own private account and risk.

In consequence of having freighted the ship Charlotte to Government for two voyages we have acquired some knowledge of the trade to Japan, and of the precautions with which it should be conducted. We are therefore willing to risk the Adventure under the guidance and control of Government in every respect, and will do our utmost to further whatever political arrangements may be thought necessary upon the occasion.

We remain &c.,

(Signed) SKELTON & CO.

Batavia
6th Feb. 1815.

(A true copy)

(Signed) SKELTON & CO.

To Messrs. Skelton and Co.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 6th instant requesting to be informed whether in the event of Government not sending a vessel to Japan in the ensuing year on their own account, there will be any objection to a speculation being made on account of your house subject to such restrictions and on such terms as Government may think fit to direct.

In reply I have the instructions of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council to inform you, that it is at present uncertain whether any ships will be sent by Government in the ensuing season, and that under existing circumstances it is not in the power of Government to give a decided answer to your application.

The further prosecution of the trade with Japan depends upon so many circumstances not at present to be foreseen by this Government, and so much upon political events that he is precluded at present from entering more fully into the subject than by assuring you that in the event of circumstances hereafter admitting of the undertaking projected by you, he will have much pleasure in giving it every encouragement which so important a speculation merits, and that your application being first made will be considered to have the advantage of priority.

I have &c.,

(Signed) C. ASSIEY

Secretary to Government.

Batavia

the 20th Feb. 1815.

(A true copy),

(Signed) SKELTON & CO.

To The Honorable

Thomas Stamford Raffles

Lieutenant Governor of Java and its
Dependencies.

Honble Sir,

We had the honor to address a letter to you in the month of February last requesting your permission to undertake a speculation to Japan under the protection and immediate cognizance of Government; to that application we had the honor to receive a reply as favorable to our wishes as the existing circumstances of the time would admit; it was such as induced us to prepare in a principal measure the necessary cargo and to direct our friends and correspondents at Bombay either to send us one of their own ships, or to charter one for us adequately manned and equipped for the voyage. This very unfortunately they were unable to accomplish from the unusual demand for shipping, and from the untoward circumstance of the China Fleet arriving at Bombay so late as to prevent the possibility of a vessel reaching Batavia within the season for Japan.

Owing to this disappointment we were obliged to lay aside our hopes for the time, but as the season now approaches when the necessary preparative measures should be commenced, we beg permission to address you again upon the subject, to repeat the tenor of our former application, and to add that we are willing to send orders to Bombay for the engagement of a stout ship of 800 tons under the management of a Commander and officers whose dispositions and abilities for the undertaking shall be particularly considered in the selection, but we solicit in case the same incertitude continues which existed last season that we may be favored with a promise of our ship and cargo being employed by Government, should any unfortunate event tend to prohibit the intercourse

with Japan on private account. This we can only hope for on the ground of their being adapted to the trade, and that our demands for them be just and reasonable. In the case of circumstances arising that might render the voyage impolitic either on public or private account and that it cannot be admitted, we shall be content to sustain the inconveniences that may arise from the preparations we shall make.

We remain &c.,

(Signed) SKELTON & CO.

Batavia
28th Sept. 1815.

To Messrs. Skelton and Co.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 28th ultimo.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council regrets that he cannot give you any decided reply to this application or hold out any expectation that would justify any recommendation on his part which might involve you in expense and ultimate disappointment, but in order that the application may come regularly before that authority whose decision will be necessary on the subject, the Lieutenant Governor will take the first opportunity of forwarding your letter to the Supreme Government in India.

I am &c.,

(Signed) C. ASSEY

Secretary to Government.

Batavia
the 12 Oct. 1815.

(True copies)

(Signed) C. ASSEY

Secretary to Government.

Ordered, that the following letter be written to the Secretary to the Government of Java and to Mr. John Calder, Agent to Messrs. Skelton and Company of Batavia. • •

To Charles Assey Esqr.

• Secretary to the Government of Java.

Sir, •

I am directed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th October last with the correspondence which accompanied it, and to request that you will acquaint the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that His Lordship in Council considers it to be unadvisable to comply with the application made by Messrs. Skelton and Company for permission to undertake an adventure to Japan, particularly as an answer may shortly be expected from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the communication made to them by this Government on the 5th August 1814, regarding the expediency of continuing a commercial intercourse between Java and Japan.

I have &c.,

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS

Chief Secretary to the Government.

Port William
the 10th Feb. 1816.

To John Calder Esqr.

Agent to Messrs. Skelton and Company
of Batavia.

Sir,

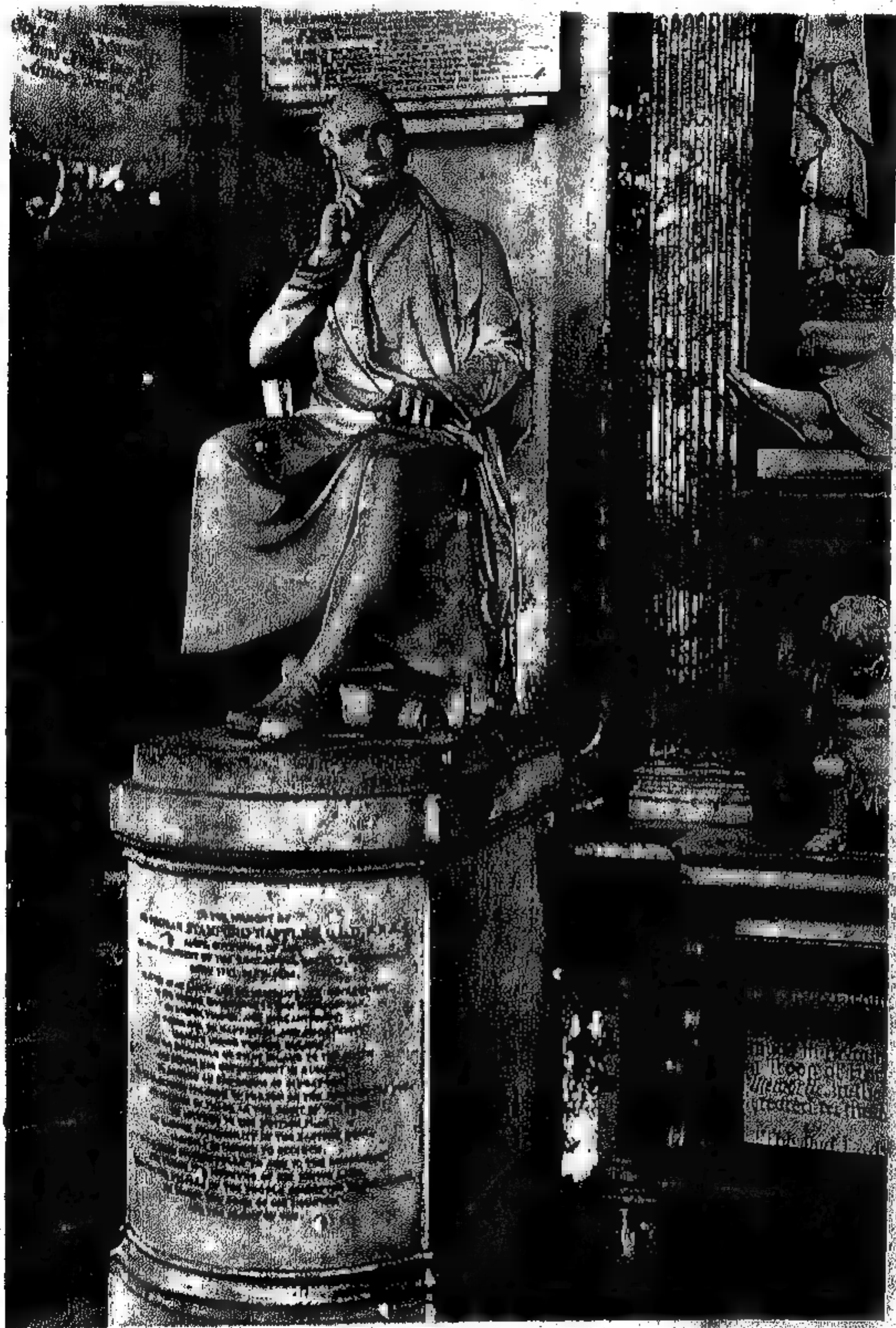
A correspondence which has lately passed between the Government of Java and Messrs. Skelton and Company relative to an application from them to proceed on a mercantile adventure to Japan having been submitted for the orders of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council and Messrs. Skelton and Company having requested that the result of this reference might be communicated to you, I am directed to convey to you the regret of His Lordship in Council that he cannot comply with the application in question.

I am &c.,

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS

Chief Secretary to the Government.

Fort William
the 10th Feb. 1816.



MONUMENT TO **III** STAMFORD RAFFLES

III

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

CHAPTER XXX.

Appendix B from the History of Java by Sir Stamford
Raffles published in London in 1817.

The Empire of Japan has for a long period adopted and carried with effect all the exclusive maxims of Chinese policy, with a degree of rigour unknown even in China itself. Previously to the expulsion of the Portuguese and the extirpation of Christianity in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the Japanese trade was reckoned by far the most advantageous which could be pursued in the East, and very much superior to either Indian or Chinese trade. After the expulsion of the Portuguese, a very extensive trade was for some time permitted to be carried on by the Dutch, on account of the benefits which the Japanese imagined themselves to have received from that nation during the Portuguese war, and especially the detection of a formidable conspiracy of some of the Japanese Princes to dethrone the Emperor, the correspondence relative to which was intercepted at sea.* It was for these services that the Dutch originally procured the imperial edict, by which they were permitted to trade to Japan, to the exclusion of all other European nations. This public act of their ancestors, the Japanese have repeatedly declared that they will not cancel; but they have done every thing but formally cancel it, for a more limited and less free trade never was carried on by one rich nation with another. For more than half a century, the Dutch trade has been limited to two yearly ships from Batavia, the cargoes of both of

■ This refers to the Shimabara rebellion 1637. According to Thunberg who wrote in 1796 the conspiracy to obtain Portuguese help was discovered by the Dutch who captured a ship with a letter written to Maeno by a Japanese officer.

which scarcely ever exceeded the value of 300,000 dollars, and their only profitable returns are Japan copper and a small quantity of camphor. To shew themselves impartial in their restrictions, the Japanese have limited the traffic of the Chinese, the only eastern nation whom they suffer to trade with them at all, in a similar manner to that of the Dutch, and they suffer no more than ten Chinese junks to visit Nangasaki in the year. The trade of those two favoured nations is also limited to the port of Nangasaki.

In pursuance of their exclusive maxims, and conformably to the terms of their agreement with the Dutch, the Japanese have, on every occasion, followed an uniform line of conduct, and rejected, in the most peremptory manner, the various overtures of different nations of Europe, refusing equally to have any intercourse, negotiation, or commerce with any of them. It must also be admitted, that the whole foreign trade of Japan, compared with the riches of the country, is absolutely trifling; nor is there any rich or powerful body of them, like the Hong merchants of China, at all interested in its continuance. The yearly presents, whether offered to the Governor of Nangasaki or the Emperor, are of no great value, and rigidly limited by law and usage; and as the government of Japan is much stronger and more vigilant than that of China, no such abuses can be ventured on at Nangasaki as those which exist at Canton.

The commercial intercourse of the Dutch at Japan was established by an imperial edict in their favor from the Emperor Gongin Sama,* in the year 1611.

The first Dutch factory was established at Hirado, but in the year 1641 it was removed to Nangasaki. The number of the Dutch ships, and the kind of merchandize which they imported, were then left entirely to the discretion of the parties; the merchandise was disposed of to the best advantage, and the returns consisted of

* Gongen Sama the name by which Iyeyasu Tokugawa was known after death.

such articles as were expected to yield the greatest profit. They were subject only to the municipal regulations of the country, without any further restraint or incumbrance whatever. The trade remained in this state till the year 1671. In the Dutch records of this period, the only complaints made against Japanese authority relate to restrictions laid upon them in matters of religion.

In the beginning, the returns from Japan consisted of silver and copper; and the former being coined, was received according to the current value in that country, where the coins and weights went by the same name as in China, viz. ketis, tahils, mas, and kanderins. Ten mas worth a tahlil, sixteen tahlil a kati, and one hundred kati weighed one hundred and twenty or one hundred and twenty-one pounds Dutch, equal to a mark.

There were two sorts of silver, of which fine was called zoma and the coarser bar-silver, generally distinguished by the Dutch under the terms of heavy and light money. This was at first carried to account at the rate of sixty-two stivers and a half per tahlil, no difference being made in the books of that time between the two kinds; but in the year 1635, the common or bar-silver, was fixed at fifty-seven stivers the tahlil. Both kinds, according to this regulation, were considered by the Dutch as calculated too high for an article of merchandize, and consequently were not much in demand in the western parts of India, to which it was at first sent by the Company. ■

The attention of the Dutch being however afterwards attracted to the trade in gold from Japan, orders were issued to the factors in the year 1640, requiring gold as a return, to the amount of from ten to twelve hundred thousand florins. These orders were executed with the best success, and a wish seems on this occasion to have been expressed by the factory, that Japan might, as formerly, be permitted to supply from one hundred to one hundred and

fifty chests of gold kobangs, ubangs, and zebos.* Gold and silver were at this time the principal articles in the returns from Japan. Their Copper was not much in demand, probably because it was so little known in India or Europe; yet the Directors, in their requisition for the year 1655, state the price of Japan Copper having risen from thirty-six to forty-six florins per hundred pounds weight, and an order having been sent to Japan for twenty thousand pikuls of that metal, the same rendered great profit.

In 1614, requisitions were made from Surat for two thousand pikuls, from Coromandel for one thousand pikuls, and from Batavia for four thousand pikuls of copper; and in reply it is stated, that it would not be difficult to furnish the quantity required; that the Japan copper consisted of both sheet and bar copper of which the former was purchased at twenty tahils the pikul, or twelve stivers (inferior silver) per pound, being twenty per cent. cheaper than European copper.

The gold, after being coined, was found a very profitable article, being purchased at a favourable rate. In the beginning the kobang was purchased for six tahl eight mas, and for six tahl seven mas, and as appears from the books of 1669, 1670, and 1671, was within those years even purchased as low as five tahils six mas and five tahils eight mas from the great men of the country or from merchants, according to circumstances. During two of these years, more than one hundred thousand kobangs were obtained, which rendered a profit of one million of florins.

In 1671, an edict was issued by the Japanese government prohibiting the further exportation of silver; but the profit on the gold being so considerable, the restriction on the exportation of silver was a matter of indifference to the Dutch, who still were enabled to obtain their returns in the more profitable articles of gold and copper.

* Kobangs Obangs and Itzibos, gold and silver coins which the Japanese Government occasionally altered in weight and value in order as the Dutch thought to swindle them. See the following pages.

The exchange of the kobang was now fixed by the Japanese government at sixty-eight mas; and the free and unrestricted trade which the Dutch had hitherto enjoyed, was subjected to an arbitrary valuation of the import cargoes, and limited first with respect to the articles of merchandize, and afterwards with respect to its extent.

The loss of the island of Formosa in 1661, is supposed to have given the first shock to the credit of the Dutch at Japan. Not long after that event they experienced many instances of opposition and several prejudicial alterations in the trade.

"They (the Japanese) were consequently," observes Mr. Imhoff, in his Memoir on the Japan Trade, "no longer under any apprehension of being annoyed by us, while, if we had remained in possession of Formosa, we were and might have continued master of the navigation and trade between China and Japan. In that opinion I am still further confirmed, when I consider, in the first instance, that the prejudicial change with respect to our situation at Japan, although it took place only several years after the loss of Formosa, had been already in agitation some time before; and secondly, that notwithstanding the confidence of the Japanese in their own superiority, which they always evinced, that arrogance did not conceal altogether a certain fear of us, very evident from their great precautions, however, since decreased, and if we may trust to the records, has frequently been succeeded by brutality. We were obliged to submit to many insults, and it frequently happened that the governors declined receiving our representations, hinting that we might leave Japan altogether and not return again. From the records also we perceive the despotic regulations resorted to by the Japanese respecting our nation, in consequence of our having at that time but little power in India." It is an undeniable truth, that if a nation renders itself respected and formidable it will flourish, and that otherwise it is but little esteemed.

The decline of the trade seems not at first to have been much attended to. "Whether the Japanese," says the same writer, "at that period obtained advice of the advantages we derived from the trade, or that the bad conduct of our servants gave occasion to further restrictions which succeeded each other, we do not know, yet it is undeniable, that first in the year 1685 our trade was limited to three hundred thousand *tahils*, of which two thirds were to consist of piece goods and weighable articles, and the other third of silks. This was confirmed in 1689, and we were allowed to export only twenty-five thousand *pikuls* of copper, whereas our exports of that article formerly had been regulated according to our requisition. In the year 1700, the number of our ships was limited to four or five, in lieu of six or seven as were formerly sent, according to circumstances."

The profits of the trade at this period would yet have deserved attention, had not a change in the current coin rendered the year 1700 still more disadvantageous. In 1692 and afterwards, rich cargoes were sent to Japan which returned considerable profits, and the funds were again laid out in copper, as far as thirty thousand chests or *pikuls*. The new stipulation of twenty-five thousand chests was of little importance with the Dutch, who knew how, as they confess, to obtain by bribes from the Governors and their servants a still further quantity. In the year 1685 the system of receiving the Dutch merchandize by valuation was discontinued; and although it was introduced again in the year 1698, it was once more abolished in the following year.

Various causes are assigned for the change in the current coin which took place about this period; but whether as was supposed by the Dutch the knowledge of the Dutch profits upon the *kobang* opened the eyes of the Japanese, or that their long intercourse with Europeans rendered them more attentive to their own interest or that the Chinese, who are known to be very expert in the art of coining, proposed that measure to them, or that the easy

compliance of the Dutch in all former instances, and while they issued the most injurious orders against their commerce, made them believe that they might purchase their friendship at a cheaper rate than hitherto, or as seems most probable, it was principally occasioned by other and more weighty causes not yet discovered, it is certain that in the year 1696 appeared for the first time a new kind of kobang, of one-third less in value than the old, although tendered to and received by the Dutch at the same rate. There then was said to commence the iron age.

The new kobang was assayed at thirteen carats six or seven grains, while the old kobang was twenty carats eight and a half, nine, or even ten grains; yet the Dutch were obliged to receive the former at the rate of sixty-eight mas like the old which weighed thirty-one stivers, and making a difference upon one thousand of seventy-two marks. The old kobang rendered a profit of twenty five per cent., but the new produced a loss of fifteen or sixteen per cent. on the coast of Coromandel, where it was recoin-ed. Some of the old kobangs being however estimated at the same rate with the new, the Dutch still continued to derive some profits from the gold, until the introduction of a third kind of kobang, denominated the small kobangs, took place.

In 1710 the Japanese resorted to this further change in the coin, by reducing the weight of the kobang nearly one half, the value being twenty-five kanderins, while that of the former was no less than forty-seven kanderins. This caused a loss of from thirty-four to thirty-six per cent., the Dutch being obliged to receive the same at the rate of sixty-eight mas; the former kobangs, of inferior alloy only, were in consequence still preferable. From 1710 to 1720, both sorts were in circulation; but the repeated complaints of the Dutch were at last, in 1720, so far attended to, that the old kobangs, of the same alloy and weight, were again introduced. The latter, however, were called double kobangs, and they were charged in the Dutch accounts at

thirteen tahils six mas, which was twice as much as in former times, so that they became still less profitable than the small kobangs, of which two thousand weighed seventy-six marks, while one thousand of the old coin only weighed seventy-two marks, and would consequently, when received in lieu of two small kobangs, have produced a loss of thirty-seven seven-eighths per cent.

When an attempt was made, in 1714, to oblige the Dutch to receive the small kobang at the same rate as the old, the exportation of copper was limited to fifteen thousand chests, as was the number of ships to two or three, according to the quantity of copper in store.

A fourth kind of kobang was introduced, in 1730, about five per cent. better than the third or small kobang, but the trade continued rapidly to decline until the year 1744.

The loss of many valuable ships and cargoes, (it is remarkable, that when the Dutch were formerly in the habit of sending seven and eight ships to Japan, but few losses took place, whereas afterwards, when only two or three were sent and the navigation better known, many were lost. The cause assigned is their being latterly overlaid with private trade.) a reduction in the selling price of the articles of merchandize which they imported, and an increase of charges attending the visits to the Imperial Court and the maintenance of their establishment in Japan, contributed to render this period particularly disadvantageous to the Dutch trade. Their submissive conduct at the Emperor's Court was of no avail, nor did their presents of horses, dogs, and other curiosities, produce any better effect. There was no longer any possibility of exporting kobangs, as in former times, for the balance of their accounts. The quantity of copper which they were allowed to export annually had been fixed in 1721 at ten thousand chests, yet even that quantity they were unable to obtain in 1743, so that, together with the high exchange of the tahils, their establishment in Japan now actually subjected them to a loss, and it was according proposed at this period

that it should be abandoned, unless some favourable change could be effected.

The charges had considerably increased during the last year. The cargoes were of less value and of an inferior quality, so that their profits were reduced to less than one quarter of what they had been: their expences on account of the Japan trade were at the same time two hundred thousand florins annually. During the last thirty years their profits amounted to five hundred thousand, and for some years to six hundred thousand, but latterly not to two hundred thousand florins per annum.

Thus, to sum up the disasters of this trade, after having been allowed to remain free and unrestrained for a period of sixty years, the cargoes in the year 1672 were subjected to an arbitrary valuation, and about the same time the exchange of the kobang was altered. A tax was laid upon the cargoes in 1685, and further increased in 1689. In 1698 the new kobang was introduced: in 1700 they were limited to four ships annually: in 1710 an exchange still more disadvantageous was fixed: in 1714 their exportation was reduced to fifteen thousand pikuls of copper: in 1717 an order was issued, limiting the trade to two ships only: in 1710 the third, and in 1730 the fourth sort of kobangs were introduced: and in 1743 the Dutch were limited to one ship and to one-half of the cargo.

The Dutch, in deliberating upon the measure of abandoning the trade, in the year 1744, trace all their disasters in this commerce, to their having tamely submitted, in the first instance, to take the kobang of reduced value at the same rate as the old one. It then occurred to them, that if serious remonstrances had been made in the beginning, their firmness might have prevented the subsequent losses. "In the first instance", says Mr. Imhoff, "our commerce was carried on as by a people groping in the dark, neither knowing the actual price of purchase or sale; because the kobang being the standard coin of the country, that kobang ought to have been calculated in proportion to the value of the tahlil, and it would have appeared that since 1710, for

forty stivers inferior silver, thirty stivers superior silver were received, and all articles of trade not disposed of, with a profit of sixty-three per cent rendered a loss. And this being the case with most of the cargoes that were sent to Japan after the period abovementioned, we ought either to have relinquished that commerce, or had recourse to such means as might have tended to re-establish the affairs of the Company. Instead, however, of so doing, fruitless remonstrances and solicitations were employed, which finally produced this effect, that the Japanese, during the latter years, granted us, by way of charity, an additional sum of six thousand tahils upon the sale of our cargoes."

From the deliberations which took place at this period, it appears that the proposal then under consideration of relinquishing the trade, was rather intended as a provisional and political measure to induce the Japanese to admit them to more favourable terms in future, than brought forward with the view of finally abandoning or relinquishing the trade altogether.

The public opinion of the time was, that the Japanese had recourse to these measures of restriction for no other purpose, but to oblige the Dutch to depart from the country; but it occurred to the Dutch Government, that a nation which treated strangers in so despotic a manner, had no need to resort to such shifts to dislodge them. Another opinion was, that the restrictions laid on the trade proceeded from political motives, of which the first and most important was their hatred against all the different persuasions of the Christian religion without exception: ("It is no where evident," says Mr. Imhoff, "that the Dutch ever gave cause to the Japanese to hate them for being Christians: they seem rather to have been accused of indifference towards their religion, although I suppose that the writers on that subject are not altogether correct," but the government were inclined to consider these reasons as deserving of little notice. There is no probability, observes Mr. Imhoff, "that, in the present enlightened age it can be a consideration, even with the Japanese, of what persuasion mer-

chants are, who neither attempt to propagate their religion with a view to promote their interest nor to endanger the safety of the state, of neither of which they appear ever to have been suspected." The Governor General was further of opinion, that the Japanese could derive no advantage from the expulsion of the Dutch, ■ they would thus be cut off from all correspondence with Europeans, and thereby become subject to greater inconveniences than at present, being exposed to the visits of others, whose great increase in those regions was not unknown to them; for, as he states, it is notorious that the Japanese government took annual information of all that passed in the world, and that the Dutch servants had orders to answer their queries faithfully, in order that contrary reports might not injure their credit, by which the Japanese were well aware that if the Dutch withdrew, others would soon settle in the country. ("Our peaceable conduct at Japan, and the alarm given to that country by the Russians,* plead greatly in our favour; and as it will be impossible for them to find other Europeans more tractable than ourselves, they can certainly have no reason to desire our departure from thence, although it may be undeniable that Japan stands in no need of foreigners." —Imhoff.) Instead, therefore, of attributing the conduct of the Japanese to either of these causes the Governor General laid it entirely to the account of their interested desire to take every possible advantage of the weakness of the Dutch, who by admitting the first imposition, laid themselves open to all that followed.

In his very able and interesting memoir "On the Trade of Japan and the Causes which occasioned its decline,"—"It is by no means surprizing," says Mr. Imhoff, "that the Japanese, when they altered the kobang, likewise made a change in the delivery of the copper, observing that our exchange remained always the same, and the prices of our merchandize unalterably

* A Russian Embassy visited Nagasaki in 1804, but was rejected.

fixed. We cannot pass unnoticed, that this wrong calculation has been the cause that, on our part, many valuable articles of commerce, which were from time to time tendered to us by the Japanese, were declined. Among those articles were yellow copper or brass, Japan porcelain, of which musters were sent in 1736, and camphor, which we might have exported from thence, if our return cargoes had not been complete. Whether the sovereign right to regulate the trade of their country is not equally vested in the government of Japan with any other nation, I will leave undecided. Seeing us patiently submitting to all kinds of restrictions, inattentive in keeping our accounts in a regular order, they were encouraged to put us to the last shift. I am not inclined to dwell upon our surprising indifference, which was concealed at the same time under the cloak of mystery, from whence so many evil consequences resulted. I am of opinion, that it cannot be either the interest or inclination of the Japanese to oblige us to relinquish all intercourse with their country, provided our trade be carried on within narrow bounds, and they are not losing upon the articles delivered to us in payment for our cargoes. It is not possible that they can have any profit on the copper, if it is sold for less than one kobang. The mines certainly cannot be worked at a cheaper rate than formerly; and what profit do the venders of the copper derive from our merchandize, after it has fallen into the hands of the interpreters to government and others? Nothing is more natural, therefore, than that our exportation of copper from Japan should have become a burden to that class of people, and that their complaints contributed to the restrictions to which we are now subject. There is no doubt, that if the Japanese could keep up the communication without allowing us a single chest of copper, they would willingly grant us six thousand tahils as a gratification, over and above the stipulated price for our cargo."

In considering the reforms to be introduced into the management of the trade in future, the first point which attracted attention was a better calculation of the coin, with

reference to the intrinsic value, and ■ calculation being made upon a new basis, allowed a higher price to be paid for the copper than before. It was estimated, that if the Dutch could annually procure twenty thousand pikuls of copper at twenty tahils, the Japan trade would still be lucrative, allowing the profits on the outward-bound cargoes to be merely sufficient for the support of the factory.

But in order to purchase and to pay for such a quantity of copper, the Governor General observes, "it is necessary that government should strictly comply with the requisitions from Japan, because our failures therein have brought us into discredit with the Japanese, that they do not any longer place confidence in our promises. We have passed our word from year to year, that the quality and the quantity of our merchandize should be better assorted, without ever attending to it. Even at this moment, the supply differs so very much from the quantity required, that it will be extremely difficult to convince the Japanese that they shall be better served in future; and still it must be done, because if we wish to obtain the value of eight hundred or four hundred tahils of copper annually, besides camphor and other articles, different measures must be resorted to. We are hardly able, at present, to supply one-third of that amount and load the ships with coarse goods.

• "We have no doubt but other productions of Japan might also be procured at a cheaper rate than at present. Camphor may be purchased in abundance at thirty tahils the pikul, and it is probable the same could still be obtained on more favorable terms, if we advert to what it cost formerly; in which case it would become a profitable remittance to Holland, and render one hundred per cent. or thereabouts.

The white copper (tutenague) has been tendered to us at sixteen tahils per pikul, but has not been accepted, the price being considered too high. If, however, we can dispose of it merely at the same price as the yellow copper (brass), which yields according to the price current before

us 41 43 l. per 100 lb., it will not only be acceptable, but even render a reasonable profit of fifty per cent.

Iron was formerly imported here from Japan, and might perhaps be procured at a moderate price, which for the sake of the small distance between us and that country would be very desirable." (In 1637 the Japanese iron was purchased at two Spanish dollars, and sold at Batavia for five and a half Spanish dollars the pikul. On account of the smallness of the profit, an annual requisition was made for one thousand pikuls only.)"

"Sulphur was also declined in 1726, on account of its being charged too high; yet it might still become an article worth attention, especially if it were purified in Japan. And who knows how many other valuable productions might be drawn from that extensive country, besides those already mentioned, and which would be very acceptable, in an economical as well as a mercantile point of view?" ("From Japan was formerly exported timber, wheat, rice, ambergris, raw-silk, cotton, &c."- Imhoff.)

The following facts are collected from the considerations at this time.

That in former times the commerce of foreign nations at Japan amounted to ten millions of florins, and since then for many years to 3,150,000 florins, of which the Chinese share was two-thirds and the Dutch one-third; and it was consequently presumed, that in so extensive a country as Japan, merchandize might still be disposed of to the value of one million, especially if it was paid for in the productions of the country.

That one of the causes for the decline of the trade was the conduct of the Company's servants, and the extent to which the private-trade of individuals was carried. The directors of the trade at Japan had been selected from a very inferior class of society, and the peculations on overweight of the copper, &c. formed the subject of a regular complaint made by the Japanese to the Dutch government.

That the trade of the Chinese to Japan had been reduced from eighty to twenty junks in the year, the number then allowed.

In concluding his valuable and interesting memoir, the Baron Van Imhoff declares it to be his firm belief, that Japan was, in every respect, what it had been formerly; that the same quantity of merchandize might be disposed of there as in former times, and that returns of equal value might be obtained; that although the profits should be less at present, there could be no reason to relinquish that trade; that the means of the Dutch were certainly inferior at that moment to what they had been, yet that if they adhered to the measures proposed (namely, clear accounts, correctness and honesty of conduct, and a good assortment of cargoes), which were easy and could not expose them to any risk or danger, they might hope for a favourable issue.

In the course of all these deliberations, the Dutch seem to have concluded that the debasement of the coin was resorted to by the Japanese, solely with the view of affecting their trade, and never to have reflected that so important a change in the intrinsic value of the standard coin of the country, might have been occasioned by political causes, of far greater magnitude to the Japanese than the paltry gain to be obtained on the traffic of the Dutch cargoes. It is most probable that the empire of Japan, at the periods when these changes took place, wished to check the exportation of the precious metals of the country. In the first instance, we perceive a prohibition against the exportation of silver. The loss of this metal was first felt, because the principal exports were at first made in this coin; but it is never hinted that this prohibition was occasioned by any desire to take an undue advantage of the Dutch; on the contrary, this measure was not found to affect the Dutch trade at all. The same causes, however, which first led to a prohibition regarding silver, operated afterwards in an equal degree with respect to gold; and it is easy to account for the rise in the value of this metal, and the con-

sequent changes in the coin, by the scarcity which ensued. Let us but reflect on the enormous exportation of the precious metals, which took place from Japan at the period when the trade was unlimited, and we shall find abundant cause for these changes in the coin, without accusing the Japanese of resorting to the measure as an imposition on the foreign merchant. "The exports at one period," says Mr. Imhoff, "amounted to ten millions of florins." These were principally made in the precious metals and in the coin of the country; and when the trade fell exclusively into the hands of the Dutch, it had been usual to export at first from one hundred to one hundred and fifty chests of silver, and subsequently the trade admitted of no less than two hundred chests of gold coin being exported instead of the silver. On a moderate calculation, therefore, the exports of the former period were about one million sterling, and those continued by the Dutch could not be less than from half a million to a million sterling in each year; so that, during a period of sixty years, the total export would have amounted to from thirty to sixty millions of pounds sterling, and this does not include what found its way to China and other neighbouring countries.

The discovery of the mines of America reduced, in the sixteenth century, the value of gold and silver in Europe to about one-third of what it had before been: (*Wealth of Nations*.) and might not the extensive drain on Japan have produced in that country an opposite effect of the same magnitude? If the gold and silver annually imported into Spain and Portugal, which did not commonly exceed six millions pounds sterling, produced this effect on the circulating medium, and the price of the precious metals throughout all Europe, in one country of which alone, the circulating gold and silver amounted by some accounts to eighteen, and to others to thirty millions;—is it not easy to conclude, that a directly contrary and equally extensive effect must have been felt in Japan? and that this effect must have been felt in a still higher degree, while operating on the confined circulating medium of one nation, than

while operating on that of the numerous nations of Europe, who again found means to dispose of large quantities by remittance to the Eastern world?

The extensive circulation of money throughout the populous and rich empire of Japan, and the facility with which the drains upon it could be supplied from the mines, was perhaps the cause that, in the first instance, the exportation of the precious metals was not sensibly felt; but afterwards, when probably the mint could not keep pace with the demand, and what is not unlikely, the demand was even too heavy for the mines, the intrinsic value of the coins increased in proportion to the scarcity, and it is not surprising that the Japanese should have entertained an apprehension lest the mines would become exhausted. Whether there were any immediate grounds for such an apprehension is uncertain; but it is generally believed, that an edict was issued to discontinue working, first the silver, and afterwards the gold mines, but not until the nominal, and perhaps the real value of both metals, and particularly of the latter, had been nearly doubled, as in the instance of the kobang of the original value being offered to the Dutch for two kobangs.

That the Dutch perhaps owe the loss of this valuable trade, in a great measure, to the incapacity and worthlessness of their own servants, cannot but be admitted; for had they, on these continued reductions in the value of the current coins, adverted to the political cause, and calculated their commercial transactions according to the intrinsic instead of the nominal value, they would not have subjected themselves, unknowingly, to a loss of sixty per cent. upon the proceeds of all their exports: nor would they have shewn their weakness and ignorance to the Japanese, but they would immediately have devised the advantage of other returns from Japan, in articles, the exportation of which, might at the same time, have improved the industry and prosperity of that empire; and the Japanese, finding them equally intelligent and enterprising under all circumstances, while they felt an interest in the continuance

of the trade, would have respected the nation by whom it was carried on. If, however, by these means, the European character and the value of foreign trade thus declined in the estimation of the Japanese, how much lower must that of the Dutch nation have fallen, when after once dictating the prices of all articles, both bought and sold, we find them obtaining at last an advance on their proceeds of the outward cargo, by way of charity, and the Japanese themselves appealing against the peculations and corruptions that were carried on! When we see the Dutch, without power and without respect, dictating in the mighty empire of Japan an arbitrary and extravagant price for their commodities, in the same manner as they did at home, is it surprising that we should find the Japanese having recourse to a fixed valuation? When we observe the illicit trade to Japan carried on by private individuals, to such an extent, that Valentyn, a Dutch author of the highest authority, says it was so interwoven with the constitution of the Company, and so extensive, that it formed the principal part of the trade and could never be prevented, and that the Dutch ships were frequently lost by being overladen with cargoes of this kind, we cannot be astonished at the decline of the prosperity of the Company, or the degradations which were imposed upon its agents. The Dutch factory was, and is, in fact, a sink of the most disgraceful corruption and speculation which ever existed. The factor, to obtain his own ends, submits to every possible degradation, and the government of Batavia knows only just as much of what is going on at Japan, as it is his interest to tell them. In this work it has become a painful duty to advert occasionally to the shameful scenes of fraud and corruption carried on under the very eyes of the government of Batavia, and in the dependencies, in the more immediate vicinity of that metropolis, where their residents enjoyed such extensive powers, and were so removed from control and responsibility, that their interests constantly interfered with their duties, and the struggle between principle and opportunity generally ended in a resolution to

make fortunes, to connive at each others speculations, and keep their own secret. If this was the case on the island of Java, the seat of government, what must it not have been in a country so remote as Japan, where the connection and intercourse were so peculiar? It is not surprising, that in the accounts of such a factory, the government at home should find nothing but intricacy and obscurity. It was the interest of the factor to keep every thing involved in mystery, and no where was there a better opportunity for doing so.

But had the shameful and disgraceful conduct of these people been felt only in its effect upon the past, it would be trifling, compared to what they are calculated to produce on the future. The unmanly degradation to which these factors have submitted, at the caprice and often for the amusement of the Japanese, in order to gain their own ends, seem to have established an effectual bar against the future extension of the trade by the Dutch nation, who will find it difficult, if not impracticable, ever to be again respected in Japan. Unless, therefore, the Dutch have magnanimity enough to abandon this trade, when they find it of little comparative value to them, or when they see it must be conducted on principles derogatory to the dignity, when will the opportunity be afforded of opening a liberal and honourable communication between Europe and this interesting and important empire. Perhaps this will not happen until, according to Humbolt, the two great oceans shall be united, by means of a channel across the Isthmus of Darien, when the productions of Nootka Sound and of China will be brought more than two thousand leagues nearer to Europe and the United States, and when alone any great changes can be effected in the political state of Eastern Asia; "for this neck of land," observes that writer, "the barrier against the waves of the Atlantic Ocean, has been for many ages the bulwark of the independence of China and Japan."

From the year 1750 no essential alteration seems to have taken place in the trade: the utmost exertions of the

Dutch were required to provide the cargoes and whenever they succeeded, return cargoes were always provided, to the extent of two or three ships in the year. In order to afford a better view of the nature and extent of the restricted trade thus carried on, the accounts of two of these expeditions to Japan are annexed, from which it will appear, that in the voyage of 1804-5 the Company exported from Batavia to the Japan market commodities to the amount of 211,896 rix dollars in value; that the charge attendant on the shipment and freight amounted to 107,500 rix dollars (including 2,015 rix dollars on account of customs), making the whole expenses of the voyage, with the prime cost of the articles, amount to 379,397 rix dollars. These articles, when sold in Japan, brought 160,378 rix dollars; but the expenses and disbursements at Japan in one year for the establishment, the loss on the weight of the sugar, and the expense of making the journey to Japan, reduced that sum to 92,426 rix dollars. The return cargo brought to Batavia the sum of 886,554 rix dollars, or a profit of 597,147 rix dollars on the adventure. The cargo and return of 1806, and the expense of the establishment, cost the Company 393,582 rix dollars, (including 2,846 for customs), and the sales and other receipts produced 569,080, leaving a balance of 175,505 rix dollars in favour of the adventure.

A more correct judgment may perhaps be formed from the result of the adventures undertaken from Batavia during the provisional authority of the British government. The first of these was intimately connected with a political object, to which the mercantile adventure was made subservient, and both were undertaken without those previous arrangements which would have insured a better assorted and cheaper cargo. The articles were purchased on the spot and at the moment, and the vessels engaged at a very high rate of freight. In the first, in particular, the sugar being of inferior quality, there was a loss in the weight, and it was otherwise less profitable than it would have been, had the assortment been of the same quality which the Dutch company were in the habit of sending. The

freight alone amounted to the enormous sum of 82,309 Spanish dollars. From the outward-bound cargoes it was necessary to pay the debts of the former government, amounting to 48,648, Spanish dollars; and this, with other disbursements and necessary provisions, rendering the proceeds of the outward-bound cargo insufficient to furnish the amount requisite for the payment of the copper, the Dutch factor availed himself of the opportunity to supply the deficiency of fourteen hundred pikuls at the rate of twenty-five dollars per 120 $\frac{7}{8}$ pounds, amounting to Spanish dollars 25,000; differing from the rate paid to the Japanese of Tahils 12.3.5, or ten rix-dollars per pikul, to an extent of fifteen rix-dollars against government. Besides this, the whole of the outward cargo was not sold: several articles of merchandize remained undisposed of at Japan, amounting to 19,688 Spanish dollars, to be accounted for in the ensuing year. All these operated essentially to reduce the profits of a voyage, which depended exclusively on the return cargo.

The results of these voyages, however, limited as the profits were, appear fully sufficient to shew the importance of this trade to Batavia, even as it at present stands, considering that it affords a market for so large a quantity of the produce of the country, and that when the government seemed disinclined to send a further adventure on their own account, there were not wanting numerous individuals anxious to obtain a license to undertake the trade, and to run all the risks attached to it. (Our commercial relations with Japan are of a very peculiar nature. Every one knows ours is the only European nation admitted to it, what humiliations we are obliged to suffer for it, and what expenses we incur by our embassies to the Court of Jeddo. This trade was once very lucrative, but in the latter years I think it has done little more than cover the expenses incidental to it, and considering the loss of ships and people, is certainly not such as to justify an exposure to so many humiliations.

Notwithstanding this, we have not been inclined to

resign the trade; nor indeed is it either necessary or prudent to do so. But I am at a loss to know how the government of Batavia will be able to account for sending there, in the years 1797 and 1798, a strange ship bearing an American flag, by way of pretence, though really an English vessel, and commanded by Captain Stuart, a real Englishman, though possessed of an American pass, although he belonged to Madras or Bengal. To abandon this trade would be ridiculous, but as it is subject to such regulations in Japan as it will be hardly possible to get rid of, it may be impracticable to make it quite free and open. To pursue it on account of the state or of a company will never answer the purpose, I therefore venture to propose the sale by public auction, to the highest bidder, at Batavia, of a license or pass for one or two ships, of limited burthen, to trade there, either for one or more years, as may be preferred. The Chief of Decima should be appointed and maintained by the government, and should act as a kind of consul, and proceed on the embassy to Jeddo, if it were required. But beyond this, the whole system and regulation of the trade should be left wholly to the owners of the ships, with the exception of such rules as the Japanese laws may render necessary, with regard to our trade.) (Imhof).

In the year 1610,* the English obtained a grant from the Emperor, containing the privileges for a general trade with Japan, in consequence of which a commercial establishment was formed there by the Company.

In obtaining those privileges, one great object with the Company appears to have been to introduce themselves to a connection with the Chinese, and to carry on a general trade between India, China, and Japan; but finding themselves disappointed in their endeavours to form connections with China, and sustaining heavy losses in consequence of their trade with Japan, they determined, in 1623, to abandon their establishment there.

* Really 1613.

From that time until the year 1673, no attempt appears to have been made by the English Company to renew their intercourse with Japan. The attempt made at that period entirely failed of success, owing, it was stated, to the King of England having married a daughter of the King of Portugal. About the same time the Company, with a view to the same object, formed an establishment on the Island of Iloquoan,† but after struggling with great difficulties, sustaining heavy losses, and being totally disappointed in their expectations of communicating with Japan, the factory was ordered to be withdrawn in the year 1682.

At a subsequent period (in the year 1699) the company having established a regular communication with China, their supra-cargoes were instructed to use every endeavour in their power to promote an intercourse with Japan, for the purpose of introducing woollens, &c. into that country, but without any appearance of success.

A select committee of the East-India Company, appointed in 1792 to take into consideration the export trade of Great Britain to the East-Indies, after detailing the cargo of a Dutch ship from Japan in the year 1664, which consisted principally of copper, camphor, silk stuffs, and China-ware, conclude their report by observing, that in their opinion, the trade with Japan never can become an object of attention for the manufactures and produce of Great Britain; for supposing, they observe, that woollens, lead, and curiosities for a cargo to Japan, could be made to amount to £8,000, what is to be required in payment? About £30,000 or £32,000 value in copper, an article which is also the produce of Great Britain, and which must be disposed of in India, to the prejudice of their own mines. Thus Great Britain would gain on the one hand £8000, whilst the loss on the other would be £32,000.

This opinion, however, would appear to have been formed on a very partial view of the subject, and with reference to the limited nature of the trade as it then existed;

† Tainan (Formosa).

("The yearly embassies, which are so very expensive, are already dispensed with by the Japanese, and as they would be useful from time to time, it might be advisable to obtain permission, for the future, to perform them only once in every ten years, or to have it fixed for each new resident or consul to undertake it once during his stay.

"It will not be easy to obtain any other privileges or freedom of consequence, for whatever some of our latter servants there may have wanted to make us believe on this point, it is very clear, that the Japanese are very indifferent whether we go there or not, and consider their permitting us to do so merely as an indulgence on their part. It cannot be doubted, that as soon as this trade is opened to individuals, they will find means to make the profits of it worth the risk and danger; and in proportion as these profits become more valuable, the value of the licenses will increase,"—(Hogendorp.) but it would be as unfair to judge of the value of the Japan trade to the British nation from this narrow view, as it would be to decide upon that subject merely from the result of the adventures to Japan undertaken during the recent provisional government of Batavia, which, besides other disadvantages, were for political reasons, carried on with a scrupulous regard to the restrictions under which the trade of the Dutch had latterly laboured.

It is objected to a direct communication with Japan, and the consequent exportation of British merchandize by British ships, that in all probability it would entirely put a stop to the present exportation of woollens by the Chinese, and that, in proportion as the exports from Great Britain to Japan increased, those from Great Britain to China might be expected to diminish; the Japanese being, at present, almost exclusively supplied with British woollens by means of the Chinese: that, however the demand for teas would continue the same, and therefore the defalcation in exports to China must be made up in bullion, or by drafts on Bengal.

It is admitted, that the Bengal government might provide for this additional demand, by disposing of the copper

brought from Japan in the Calcutta market; but this, it is stated, would prove a considerable check to the consumption of one of the most valuable articles of export from Great Britain, and therefore it has been inferred, that the final result of the trade with Japan would, in all probability, be the exchange of our woollens for copper, which we have already in abundance, instead of bartering them for teas, which in the present state of Great Britain will be always required. •

But this argument seems evidently to have been grounded on a supposition, that copper must always form the principal, if not only article of commerce with Japan. An inference by no means borne out by the history of the Dutch trade, in the course of which it is expressly stated by the Baron Van Imhoff, who appears to have given the subject the most mature and deliberate consideration, and to have been aided by much local information, that the Japanese would willingly pay a sum of money to be excused from the delivery of any copper at all.

But admitting that a connection between Great Britain and Japan might not be attended with all the commercial profits which might be expected from a consideration of the productions of the two countries, would it not, in a political point of view, be of the most essential importance to her interest in China, which are acknowledged by all to be so important? Might we not expect from the Chinese a more respectful and correct conduct than has been customary with them, if they knew that we were in some measure independent of our connection with them? and is it not important, that in case of our actual exclusion from China, there should still be a channel open for our obtaining commodities, with which we are at present supplied by that country?

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VOYAGE to JAPAN (in the year 1804-6) in Account
Current CONTRA.

	Rix Dollars.	Rix Dollars.
1,500,000 lbs. of Sugar, second sort, calculated at the selling price of 8,1/3 each pikul, amounting to.....	100,000 --	
Charges of one per cent.....	1,000 --	101,000 --
37,500 lbs. of Tin		7,200 --
4,000 do. Cotton Threads, at 55 R. Drs. per pikul....		1,700 --
30,000 do. Black Pepper, at 10,2/3 R. Drs. per pikul....		3,200 --
30,000 do. Cloves, at 60 Stivers per pound		37,500 --
2,987 do. Seed Cloves, at 60 Stivers per pound....		3,733 36
30,000 do. Lead, at 20 Stivers per pikul.....		4,800 --
100,000 do. Sappan Wood, at 6 Stivers per pikul....		4,800 --
2,000 Pieces Patna Chintz, at 50 Stivers per orgie....		5,000 --
1,651 1/2 do. Cloths in sorts at 6 Stivers per orgie....		9,900 --
40 do. Woollens of sorts....		5,140 26
82 do. Long ells of sorts...		3,278 15
110 do. Perpetuans		2,058 42
5,137 do. Camlets		7,773 12
3,500 do. Ducatoons		5,893 15
The Presents are cal- culated at		8,000 --
	R. Drs.	211,896 3

Add the following Charges incurred on account of the above-mentioned merchandize, viz.

Amount of Coolies and Prow-hire attend- ing the purchase of articles, cal- culated at two per cent. on the whole amount being	R. Drs.	38,868 Sp. D.	777 18
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For bringing and lodging the same in the Stores, one per cent.....	388	33
Custom Duties, &c. at 7½ per cent....	2,915	8
Amount of Charges.....	4,081	11
Total of the Cargo with the Charges	215,977	14
Yearly Allowance to the Resident at Japan, consisting of 700 pikuls Copper to be paid by Government, at 25 R. Drs. each.....	17,500	—
Freight of Ships employed, 1,216 tons, at 98 Sp. D. each.....	145,920	—
Total Expense on Account of the Adventure	379,397	14
To Balance in favour of the Voyage....	507,147	24
Total	886,544	38

Amount Sale at Japan of the following Articles.

1,500,000 lbs of Sugar, at 7 tahils 120,¾ lbs. (each tahlil being equal to 40 Stivers) Amounting to	72,388	40
37,500 do. Tin, at 25 tahils each pikuls of 120,¾ lbs...	6,463	14
4,000 do. Cotton Thread, 25 do.	689	20
30,000 do. Black pepper, 15 do.	3,102	18
30,000 do. Cloves, 150 do.....	31,023	36
2,987 do. Seed Cloves, 40 do...	823	34
30,000 do. Lead, 10 do.....	2,068	12
100,000 do. Sappan Wood, 5.5. do.	3,791	38
2,000 Pieces Patna Chintz, 2 tahils each piece	3,333	16
1,651½ do Cloths in sorts.....	4,689	19
40 do. Woollens of sorts, 90 tahils	3,000	—
82 do. Long Bills of Sorts, 30 tahils	2,050	—
110 do. Perpetuans, 25 do....	2,291	32

5,137	do.	Camlets, 4 do.....	5,065	--
3,500	do.	Ducatoons, 2.5.2.5. do.	7,364	28
The Presents are calculated at			8,000	--

R. Drs. 157,045 10

The Surplus of the Trade calculated

3,333 10

Making together 166,378 35

Wherefrom must be deducted:

The Amount of Expenses and Disbursements at Japan in one year, for the Establishment, &c. and also the loss on the weight of the Sugar.....

51,285 32

The Amount of Money and Merchandizes required for making the journey to the Court of Jeddo

16,000 32 67,052 10

Remaining to be employed for the purchase of Copper and Camphor....

92,446 10

Particulars as follows:

8,475 pieces of Copper, at tahils 12.3.5. each 87,221 32
 200 pieces Camphor, at tahils 21 each.. 3,500
 4,000 Chests for Copper, at tahils 28.1.5.5. each 1,146 32
 200 Bales for Camphor..... 180
 2,525 Planks for Damage, at tahils 18 each 100 378 3

Amount as above to..... 92,446 10

The above Copper and that delivered by the Resident being stamped into lumps, amount to..... 933,360 38

Deduct Charges of the Mint..... 71,000 --

Remain 862,360 38

The Amount of 200 pikuls Camphor to
be sold at 36 Stivers per pound.... 24,175 —

TotalR. Rrs. 886,544 38

N.B.—A considerable part of the profit above stated ought properly to be credited to the Mint, the whole of the copper received from Japan being stamped into lumps, and introduced into the currency of Java at a rate above its intrinsic value.

VOYAGE to JAPAN (in the Year 1806) in Account
Current CONTRA.

	Rix Dollars.
To 1,269,679 lbs. of Sugar, at 6½ Sp. D. per pikul..	63,483 60
25,000 do. Tin, 18 do.....	3,600 —
102,000 do. Spanwood, 4½ do.....	3,672 —
12,000 do. Cloves first sort, 2Rop. per lb....	11,250 —
5,087 do. do. second do. 2 do.....	4,769 4
10,000 do. Pepper, 11,1/3 Sp. D. per pikul..	906 48
100 do. Nutmegs, 1,7/8 per lb.....	187 32
6,000 do. Cotton Thread, 41,1/4 per pikul..	1,980 —
6,082 Ells of Woollens.....	26,777 46
2,842 do. Kerseymeres	7,548 28
778 do. Plush	2,064 24
59 do. Fustians	963 48
35 do. Roselets	519 48
5 do. Durants	76 48
20 do. Carpets, English	44 24
1,812 do. Kersey's	2,691 28
61 do. Morin	996 24
4,900 do. Chints, Bengal	10,048 24
590 do. do. Guzzerat	423 30
179 do. Cabayahs, Malabar	389 18
220 do. Palempores	462 50
20 do. Salempores	84 4
814 do. Fish Skins	540 10
96 lbs. of Saffron	2,459 ■
122 do. Quicksilver	205 12
1,200 do. Spanish Liquorice	680 10
15,181 do. Catchu	2,705 61
2,143 do. Elephants teeth	3,577 44
3,500 do. Ducatoons	4,593 48

Presents	2,082 24
House Expenses	2,545 --
	<hr/>
	161,008 02
	<hr/>

CHARGES AT BATAVIA.

To Godown, Prow and Cooley hire....	2,840 --	
Customs, House Duties.....	2,840 --	
Freight of two Ships employed, at the rate of 100 Spanish Dollars per Ton	99,532 32	
	<hr/>	
		105,212 32

JAPAN.

To Charges, viz.		
Presents to the Emperor.....	3,800 --	
Expenses conveying the same to the Roompot	7,000 --	
Presents to the inferior Officers of the Court	4,800 --	
Annual Salary of the Company's Servants	1,345 --	
Annual Table Expense for do.....	3,750 --	
Expense landing and storing Cargo.	3,030 --	
Loss on the weighable Articles of Cargo, at five per cent.....	2,045 --	
Commission on Cargo, five per cent.	7,143 --	
Annual Rent of the Island occupied by the Company's Servants	3,462 --	
Annual Salary of the Japanese to guard the said Island.....	1,480 --	
Presents to the inferior Officers, to procure permission of a further exportation of Copper, 5,000 pikuls being allowed only annu- ally	716 --	
Petty Charges	148 30	
	<hr/>	
		39,625 30

		Rix Dollars.
To 700 pikuls of Copper, at 18¾ Sp. D.		
per pikul of 120, ⅞ lbs.....	13,125	—
7,820 do. at 12.3.5. tahils per do.....	60,360	40
640 do. Camphor, at 18.4. tahils per do.	7,360	—
Bales	413	■
1,500 Chests for Copper.....	791	16
2,200 Planks for Dunnage.....	247	32
	<hr/>	
To Amount borrowed from the Treasury		82,297 32
To Balance in favour of the Voyage....		5,428 —
		<hr/>
Total	R. Drs.	175,505 34
		<hr/>
		569,089 62

JAPAN.

By sold 1,269,679 lbs. of Sugar, at 7		
tahils per 120, ⅞ pieces...	45,907	32
2,500 do. Tin, 25 do.....	3,226	32
■ 102,000 do. Sapan Wood, 5.5		
tahils per lb....	2,897	46
12,000 do. Cloves first sort, 150 do.	9,297	32
5,087 do. do. second do 40 do.....	1,051	2
10,000 do. Pepper 15 do.....	774	41
100 do. Nutmegs 100 do.....	51	40
6,000 do. Cotton Thread, 25 do...	774	50
6,082 Ells of Woollens, 7 per 2⅞ per		
pikul	9,255	—
2,842 do. Kerseymeres, 4.8. do....	2,960	—
778 do. Plush 6 do....	920	—
59 Pieces of Rustians 32 per piece.	118	—
35 do. Roselets of 2033¼ Ells.		
1.6. per 2, ⅞.....	677	32
5 do. Durcants, 190¾ 1.2. do.	47	18
20 do. Carpets, English do.....	20	—
90 do. Kerseys, at 18 tahils per		
pikul	1,012	32
6 do. Morin, 1.9.6. do.....	76	—
4,900 do. Chintz, Bengal, 2 do.....	6,125	—
590 do. do. Guzzcart, 1.4.....	553	8
179 do. Cabayahs, Malabar, 1.9.4.	223	48
220 do. Palempores, 4.4	618	40

20	do.	Salempores	40	—
814	do.	Fish Skins, 200. tahils..	125	—
96	lb.	of Saffron	2,731	22
122	do.	Quicksilver 100 tahils		
		per 720, $\frac{7}{8}$ lb.....	62	32
1,200	do.	Spanish Liquorice, 832 lb.	600	35
15,181	do.	Catchu 30 do.....	2,351	56
2,143	do.	Elephants Teeth, 230 do.,	2,545	40
3,500	Pieces of	Ducatoons 8,836 tahils	5,522	32
		Presents from the Emperor	2,812	32
		Cash borrowed from the		
		Imperial Treasury to		
		complete the Cargo.....	5,428*	
				<hr/>
				108,797 62

BATAVIA.

Amount Sales Copper.

8,238 $\frac{105}{125}$	pikuls, say 50 Drs. per pikul	
or 125 lb.....		411,942 —
Amount Sales Camphor, at 40 Stivers		
per lb.		48,350 —
Total		<hr/>
Total		569,089 62

VOYAGE to JAPAN (in the Year 1813) in Account

Current CONTRA.

		Spanish Dollars.
To 1,836,270	lbs. of Sugar	88,141 —
18,750	do. Black Pepper	750 —
34,349	do. Pig Lead	2,668 59
26,461	do. Roll do.	1,960 74
164,000	do. Sapan Wood	3,280 —
87,511	do. Tin, or 700.0.8 pikuls, at 17 per*	
	pikuls	11,901 36
1,553	do. Elephants' Teeth	1,748 40
50	do. Egyptian Mummy	500 —
15,000	do. Cloves, at 100 per pikul.....	12,000 —
12,500	do. Nutmegs, at 100 per pikul.....	10,000 —

15,013½ do.	Cotton Thread	4,804 —
514	Pieces of Thornback Skins.....	276 80
5,019 do.	Patna Chintz	6,348 51
60 do.	Coast Chintz fine.....	150 —
166 do.	Printed Cottons	2,060 94
26 do.	Cambries	490 —
2,610 do.	Surat Palampores	6,210 —
623 do.	Silks in sorts.....	2,926 50
225 do.	Woollens in sorts.....	10,916 58
298 do.	Long Ells	4,078 84
231 do.	Perpetuans	2,977 95
54 do.	Camblets	1,400 69
3,500 do.	Ducatoons	4,342 42

179,033 32

Paid the Chief of the Factory at Japan for 1,400 pikuls
of Copper delivered to Government..... 25,000 —

CHARGES.

Spanish Dollars.

Bags for the Sugar, Pepper and Cloves; Casks, &c.	6,252 —
Packing Cases	713 —
Coolies employed on board the Vessels and in the Magazines, packing the Cargoes	2,082 50
Prows employed lading the Cargoes....	1,200 —
Extra Clerks and Mandores.....	165 —
Several Articles on Account of the Ad- venture	168 8
Food for the Elephant and other Animals	268 80
Camphor and packing Cloths, &c.....	109 —
Paid the Commissioners for landing the Copper, &c. at Batavia.....	250 —
Prows employed landing the Cargoes..	600 —
Freight of the Ship Charlotte for nine months, at 6,600 per month.....	59,400 —
Freight of the Ship Mary for eight months, at 6,000 Sicca Rupees per Month	22,909 10

94,117 48

298,150 80

Balance in favour of the Voyage.....	43,975 20
Total	Sp. D. 342,126 —

Spanish Dollars.

By Cargo brought from Japan, viz.

902,452 lbs. of Japan Copper, at 31 per pikul.....	223,727 —
60,437 do Camphor, at 50 Stivers.....	45,785 —
1,208 do Pitch	600 —
	270,112 —

Spanish Dollars.

Debts of the former Dutch Government	
paid to the Emperor of Japan....	48,648 —
Woollens, &c. remaining at Japan for	
the next Year.....	15,000 —
Cash in the Treasury for do	4,688 —
Advanced to the Commanders of the	
Vessels and other Persons at Japan,	
to be repaid at Batavia.....	3,678 —
	72,014 —
Total	Sp. D. 342,126 —



